ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,031—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S "OCEANA."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the "Oceana" can be sent to the VICTORIA DOCKS, for Shipment on THURSDAY, and up to 8 A.M., on FRIDAY, 6th instant, or to the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, up to 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. Only Hand Packages will be received on the Launch which conveys Passengers to the Ship.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 18th
May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,184	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, about 18th April, 2nd May and 30th May.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 19, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 24, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 5th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

3 Months } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Re[illegible] and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

AGENTS FOR
BASS'S BEER & GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
FOSTER, STONE AND BURKE'S BOTTLING,
ALSO FOR IND. COOPE & Co.'s
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE.
IMPORTERS OF
THE GENUINE PILSENER BEER.
Bearing the Company's Own Mark.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

JUST DELIVERED,
NEW
TENNIS FLANNELS

SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.
10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box.
Primo de Revelo	,,	25	,,	6 0	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11 0	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9 0	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7 0	,,
Princes as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 0	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6 0	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	4 8	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4 0	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY IN WHISKY.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta;
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SPORTING WATCHES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
,, Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
,, Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
,, Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
,, Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting ,,	110
Crystal Face ,,	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face ,, do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!!
WILLARD'S OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR.........MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL,
THE GREAT GAIETY BURLESQUE,
"RUY BLAS,"
A FEAST OF TERPSICHOREAN SURPRISES.
Miss VERA PATEY ——as—— RUY BLAS.
First Time in India of the Dance Gracieuse!
Dance Espagnole!! and the great Cart Wheel Dance, by the Parisian and Australian Quartettes.

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

SATURDAY & MONDAY, 7TH & 9TH APRIL,
"LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS."
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Third and Back Seats.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.

MR. TATA'S SCHEME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

IN Conformity with certain Changes made in Mr. J. N. TATA'S SCHEME enabling those receiving its Benefit to proceed to England for HIGHER EDUCATION, it has been decided to extend the operation of the Scheme to all Natives of India besides Parsees. It is, therefore, hereby notified that applications for One such Studentship will be received by the Honorary Secretary under the Terms and Conditions of the Scheme, full particulars of which may be obtained from the HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Applicants should fully state their Nationality, Age, Educational qualifications, &c., and enclose Copies of Certificates.

THE S. S. "NURANI"

IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR TO-DAY FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, where the Steamer will discharge.

Torn and damaged bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damaged bags, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be Entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.

April 5th, 1894.

THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burmah, published under the Authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Edited by W. T. Blanford, Medium 8vo., with Numerous Woodcuts.

MAMMALIA, by W. T. Blanford, F. R. S., 1 Vol. complete, price £1.
FISHES, by F. Day, C.I.E., LL.D., 2 Vols., price £1 each.
BIRDS, by Eugene W. Oates, F. Z. S., Vol. 1, price £1, Vol. 2 15s.
REPTILIA and BATRACHIA, by G. A. Boulenger, 1 Vol. complete, price £1.
MOTHS, by G. F. Hampson, Vols. I. and II., price £1 each.
London: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Calcutta: Thacker Spink and Co. Bombay: Thacker and Co., Limited. Berlin: R. Friedlander & Sohn, Carlstrasse II.

THE AGONY AND DISCOMFORT
OF A
TROUBLESOME COUGH
Is Speedily Relieved
By a
FEW DOSES OF
PHILLIPS & CO.'S
FRUIT LINCTUS
Without any Injury whatever to the Stomach or Digestive Organs.

Price per Bottle As. 8 and As. 14.
PREPARED ONLY BY
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Chemists, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against the Estate of LIONEL CHASE BARTON, late of CROWOOD RAMSBURY, in the County of Wilts, England, a retired Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Weston Super Mare in the County of Somerset, England, on the 24th day of October, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 3rd day of April 1894 to Thomas Withey Cuffe, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of TOOLSIDAS KISSONDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

JAMNABAI (the Widow of the Deceased), the Mother and Guardian of JUMNADAS TOOLSIDAS, the Minor Son of the Deceased.........Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 3rd Day of April, 1894.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"

A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING LOTS OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1894, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Administrators of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, the remaining lots of very valuable jewellery, gold watches, alberts, sanklas, bangles, gosegrees, kantlis, chains, snuff-box, patlis, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April, 5, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CROFT MODY & CO.
ARMANDE FRERE'S
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts .... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints .... „ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS
WISHING TO OBTAIN
the Best Possible Results from
THEIR NEGATIVES
(by any Process)
Should Send their Plates to
J. C. TOWNSHEND,
ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,
KAMPTEE, C.P.

He is not a Dealer in Photographic Material, but gives all Work entrusted to him his
CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Terms, &c., per Return Post, Free.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPORTANT

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been prroduced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s*. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s*. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to E. H. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDNO.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.

Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the School; Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

60, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP..............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 17
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....AS. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ -8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible] Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,157½
Bank of Bengal	40,800	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	300 225
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue.	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,200
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	304
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,600	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 935
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	130
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,275
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	220 215
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	960

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	38
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	80
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	215
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,040xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	750
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	565
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	550
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	320
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	475
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		250
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		110
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	35	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct.	140
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	751½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	[illegible]	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1 890
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	330
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	560
Veerjhunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	500	15	580
Victoria Mills	550	4,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,050	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 27-11	
China Leaf	" 27-2	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 27-0	"
Do. do. new	" 26-12	"
Australia do.	" 27-2	
Bombay do.	" 27-0	
English Sovereigns	" 17-8	
Do. Drazons	" 17-7-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 85-8	
Do. 17½ do.	" 85-10	
Carolus Dollars	" 205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 185	
5-Francs	" 210	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Cumeria and Java entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Mobile left it on Tuesday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Arapahoe entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Benares and Hispania left it on Tuesday.

Dance at the Yacht Club.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday next.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—The dance, which was to have been held at the Town Hall to-morrow evening, has been cancelled.

Bombay Sailing Association.—There will be a race next Saturday, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m., entries closing at noon, on Friday, the 6th instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon and Straits Settlements, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 6th instant.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 4th April, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders, will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 43, viz., 1s. 1¼d. per rupee.

A Dishonest Cart Driver.—Mowji Shamji, residing at Mandvi, has reported to the police that about eight days ago he loaded a labour-cart with timber, at Khara Talao, and directed the driver to take it to his (complainant's) house, but this the driver failed to do.

Run over by a Tram-Car.—Arjoon Gangoo, a Hindu lad, aged nine years, was, on Tuesday evening, admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the right leg, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a tram-car, at Parel Road.

A Visitor robbed.—Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim, a visitor to Bombay, residing with Mr. Hajeebhoy Laljee, at Walkeshwar Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, the theft of his white *bundi*, containing nine gold studs, attached to a gold chain, and a cotton handkerchief, of the collective value of Rs. 100.

Lost Currency Notes.—Jumnadass Lulloobhoy, residing at Popat Wady, Bhuleshwar, has reported to the police, that he gave his servant Rs. 1,550 in currency notes and cash, to pay at different places. The servant paid away Rs. 1,150 and returned to his master, saying that he had lost the balance, Rs. 400, in currency notes.

Disappeared on the Way.—Bhicoo Kushna, residing at Coorla, has reported to the police, that his mother, Bhaibai, aged eighty years, and his wife, aged thirty-five years, arrived by a steamer at the Carnac Bunder, on the evening of the 2nd instant, and while on their way to the Musjid Bunder Railway Station, the old woman was missed. She had on her person two silver bangles, of the value of Rs. 2.

Gambling at Grant Road.—At the instance of Inspector Saunderson, Mcosa Jakeria and six others were yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at 32, Musjid Lane, Grant Road, and the rest, together with the first, gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. About a quarter to 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Inspector Saunderson, in consequence of certain information, proceeded to the house of the first accused, at Grant Road, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. The first accused, against whom stood a previous conviction, was fined Rs. 20 and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

The twentieth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vundravandass Purshotamdass presiding. The following annual report was submitted :—The directors beg to submit their twentieth annual report with the audited balance-sheet and profit-and-loss account for the year under report, shewing Rs. 1,79,261-8-4 as profit, including Rs. 179-0-9 as balance brought forward from the last year's account, and which profit they propose to the shareholders to divide as under :—To amount absorbed in payment of an ad-interim dividend at Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June 1893 Rs. 50,050, to amount now proposed to be divided in a like sum for the second half-year ending 31st December 1893 Rs. 50,050, to amount set aside to meet excess of expediture on machinery and building account Rs. 76,000, to bonus to company's employes Rs. 3,000. Balance to next year's account Rs. 161-8-4, Total Rs. 1,79,261-8-4. The new ring frames, referred to in the last report as having been ordered out to replace the old mule spinning frames, are now working in full and proper order ; and the directors have further ordered out about 2,800 ring spindles for low counts from Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Ld. Messrs. Vundravundass Purshotumdass and Lukmidass Waljee retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report, together with the audited account and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893, was approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole share, and Rs. 25 per quarter share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1893, was declared payable. Messrs. Vundravandass Purshotamdass and Lukhmidass Walji were re-elected as directors of the company. Messrs. Framji Temoolj and Tribhovandass Venidass were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

The customary compliment to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second series of the Association matches were shot off at the Coorla Ranges on Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd instant, when eight teams put in an appearance and fired through with the following result :—

Match XII.—Open to Cadets only, teams of seven, who must be efficient members of the same Company, but any Company may enter as many teams as they could form. Distance 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range with a sighting shot.

		Points.
1	The Cathedral High School Team	202
2	The St. Mary's School 1st Team	196
3	The Scottish High School 1st Team	176
4	The Scottish High School 2nd Team	138
5	The St. Mary's School 2nd Team	110
6	The Byculla School Team	82
7	The Scottish High School 3rd Team	82
8	The St. Mary's School 3rd Team	62

Medals.—The Association Silver Medal for the best individual score made by a Cadet over 16 years of age, won by Sergeant C. Buckell, Scottish High School Cadets. The Association Bronze Medal for second best, won by Corpl H. Martin, St. Mary's School Cadets. The Association Silver Medal, under the same conditions to the best score made by a Cadet, under 16 years of age, won by Volunteer H Mason, Cathedral High School Cadets ; and the Association Bronze Medal for second best, won by Cadet M. Melling, Cathedral High School Cadets.

Match XI.—Instructors' Match, distance 500 and 600 yards, seven shots and sighting shot at each range.

	yds. 500.	yds. 600.	Added points.	Total.
Sergt-Major I Downing	30	29	0	59
Lce-Corpl Ward	24	27	4	55
Lce-Corpl Nicaes	17	26	4	47
Sergt-Instr Owen	12	20	9	41
Lce-Corpl Farrell	19	11	4	34

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. ELPHINSTONE

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Elphinstone, under the command of Lieut. Commander W. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 23rd ultimo, with Lieut. R. L. Haynes, R. A., 3 Native officers, 18 men, 1 woman, 4 children, and 4 followers as passengers. She has also brought a gun-pontoon in tow.

The Elphinstone has been on station duty at Aden for the last six months, and has come to Bombay to be docked for repairs. In December last she conveyed H. M.'s Indian Troopship Crocodile to Suez. The future movements of the vessel have not yet been decided on.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India Co.'s steamer Java, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, under the command of Captain Frohawk, reports that she passed the barque Sophia Joakim, of Calcutta, in lat. 16·37 N. long. 60·35 E. at 5-30 p.m., on Saturday. She asked to be reported, Mauritus for Karachi, 32 days out.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT SHOLAPUR.

The annual prize-distribution of the St. Joseph's School took place, on Friday, 30th ultimo, in the old Roman Catholic Chapel compound, Mr. C. B. Winchester, C. S., Collector of Sholapur, presiding. The premises, sumptuously decorated in flags and bunting, presented a most attractive and effective spectacle. A neat and elegant stage was erected in an eastern portion of the compound. On its boards the youthful scholars gave a short, yet most enjoyable, entertainment, which was very well attended. Among those present being, besides Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. G. D. Marston, Mr. F. J. Duxbury, Mrs. Radford, Dr. and the Misses Scroggie, Mr. H. Ingle, Mr. V. R. Inamdar, acting Sessions Judge of Sholapur, and many others. Mr. and Mrs. Winchester who arrived at 6 o'clock, having taken their seats, the entertainment commenced. The curtain rising, Miss Gertrude Pereyra delivered a very spirited and appropriate prologue (especially composed for the occasion), after which followed "Carnival de Venise," a violin solo with harmonium accompaniment, very ably executed by Messrs. J. Fernandez and F. H. De Mello. Master A. Thompson next sang in good style that well-known ballad, "Sailing," being joined in the chorus by the school choir. A short interval then ensued, which was whiled away with some pleasant strains on the violin and harmonium by the accomplished players of the "Carnival de Venise." The interval over, the curtain rose on the main item of the programme, the farce in one act, entitled "Won't Bet," or "Here She goes, there She goes." As though animated by, and eager to put into practice, the two following lines of the prologue, *viz.*, "St. Joseph's School may not the last compete" "In feats that lend to entertainment's cause," the youthful actors, one and all, without exception threw themselves into their tasks with a spirit and zest truly laudable. Master S. Cooverjee, but for a few innovations of his own, would have been perfect in the character of "Bingle," proprietor of the "Goose and Gridiron" Inn. In his efforts to appear at home he succeeded only too well, and having the lion's share of fun-making, he made the most of it. As "Brisk," a sharper travelling, Master W. Pereyra scored a most brilliant success. His acting was remarkable throughout for its perfect manliness of action and absence of restraint. The histrionic talents of this youth bids fair, with a little further cultivation, to place him, at no distant date, high in the ranks of youthful amateurs. Master A. Thompson, as "Fleet," Brisk's companion, did fair justice to his part, considering the fact that this was his first appearance on a stage. Master D. Bomanjee cut an imposing figure in the character of "Dr. Wakefield," going through every detail of his *role* with the gravest precision. The part of "Harry," the chief servant of the Inn, was creditably sustained by Master J. D'Silva. Taking it all round, the farce was a perfect success from beginning to end, and during the time it occupied the boards, afforded no small amount of exercise to the visible muscles of the audience. At the termination of the performance, the Rev. Father D'Souza read the annual report of the school for 1893, after which Mrs. Winchester very graciously distributed the prizes. The proceedings then terminated by the playing of the National Anthem.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE JOOMA.

Mr. Vicajee, with the consent of the other side, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE BAPOOJEE MANKUJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ghamat, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents had not deposited their books of account. Mr. Ghamat said that his clients had no time to reply to the affidavit made by the opposing creditor. His lordship adjourned the matter for a week in order to enable the insolvents to reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for Messrs. Thomas Moore and Co., opposing creditors, opposed the application for the withdrawal of the petition. The learned counsel said that a new deed of composition was prepared, and until it was settled and signed by the creditors, his clients thought it desirable not to allow the insolvent to withdraw his petition.

Mr. Inverarity who appeared for the insolvent, moved for a week's adjournment, which was granted.

RE DEVIDAS HARIDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved absolute the rule taken out against Kanji Govindjee, one of the partners of the insolvents, calling upon him to show cause why he should not produce the books of account of the firm. His lordship made the rule absolute, and adjourned the hearing of the argument of a similar rule issued against Valabhdas, another partner of the insolvents, as no service of the rule was proved against him.

RE MOTABHOY SOONDERJEE.

This insolvent is a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway who had taken the benefit of the Act four times. On his coming up for his discharge, his lordship adjourned it for two years with protection, on the ground that he had recklessly incurred the debts.

RE HERBERT ARCHER.

The insolvent who is a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, appeared in person for his final discharge. His lordship adjourned the discharge for eighteen months, remarking that he had incurred debts wherever he had gone.

RE LOUES KUBES.

This insolvent is a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. He had incurred debts at Sholapur, Poona, and Bombay, without having the means to repay the same. His lordship adjourned the discharge of the insolvent for eighteen months with protection.

RE MANEKJEE CURSHEDJEE CAMA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a month's time for filing the schedule. In support for his application, Mr. Kapadia put in a medical certificate, certifying the illness of the insolvent. The postponement was granted.

RE BHANJEE JOOTHANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a month's adjournment of the first hearing, and further asked for leave to serve notices on the creditors. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Tejpal Meghjee : Rastumjee Dorabjee Rana ; Nathoo Ramjee and others ; Saiyad Abdool Rahiman Saiyad Alli ; Gulam Hoosein ; Moti Ahmed Teli ; Sorabjee Jamshedjee Ghadiali ; Sorabjee Framjee Kerawalla ; Alexander Edward Sauceman ; Sheik Ahmed Hoosein and others ; Dinanath Mahadev : Soonderjee Govind ; Ganoojee Khandujee ; Parshotam Rupsing ; Parshotam Jaitha ; Nassarwanjee Manekjee ; George Clifford Woodward ; Ebrahim Budroodin ; and Khimjee Dhanjee.

SANTA CRUZ POINT TO POINT RACES.

The following Sweepstakes will be run on the 14th April, provided sufficient entries are received :—

1st.—Point-to-Point Race for Horses. About two and-a-half miles. Winners of either of the Jackal Club Point to Point Races of 1894 excluded. Sweepstake of Rs. 10. English and Australians to carry 12st. 7lbs., and over ; Arabs and C.B.s., 10st. 7lbs. and over.

2nd.—Point to Point Race for Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under. About two and a-half miles. Sweepstake of Rs. 10, English and Australians 12st. ; Arabs and C.-B.s.. 10st. 7lbs..

Entries, which will close at noon on Friday, the 13th April, 1894, to be made to Mr. J. H. Symington, 9, Rampart Row.

The hearing of another case for heavy damages, Moulvi Elahi Buksh versus Secretary of State, for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiff in the Okara collision of 1891, has been fixed by the Punjab Chief courts for the 2nd April. This case, it will be remembered, was instituted by the plaintiff, who is a pleader in the Hoshiarpore District, in 1892, when he claimed Rs. 2,75,000 as compensation, on the ground of being permanently incapacitated for work owing to a injury to the spine, but the suit was, after a protracted hearing, dismissed by the District Judge of Simla, who was deputed to Lahore to try the case. It has now been brought before the Chief Court on appeal. The Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan appears for the appellant, and the Government Advocate for the Secretary of State.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed, Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY'S EXPLANATION OF THE POSITION.

The speech made by the Military Member in the recent discussion of the Budget should be carefully studied by those who protest against the great increase in Indian military expenditure. It shows that the expenditure is not growing at such an alarming rate after all, the fall in exchange being mainly responsible for the additions each year to the sums allotted to the army. General Brackenbury said :—

"Our military expenditure may, first of all, be classed under two heads—expenditure in India and expenditure at home. Over expenditure in India your Excellency's Government exercises practically direct control. Over expenditure at home, except as it is affected in India's demand for stores, the Secretary of State exercises entire control. Now, I would first deal with military expenditure in India. Military expenditure in India comes under three separate heads. First, there are what are called the Indian Budget Estimates; second, the Military Works Estimates; and, third, the Special Defence Estimates. Taking the Indian Budget Estimates first, these contain provision for the general administration of the army in India, British and Native troops, for the pay of the troops, for feeding them, for clothing them, for the provision of horses for the mounted troops, and for army transport, for the medical and surgical attendance on men and horses, and for the provision of all the weapons and material of war. Last year, in speaking in this Council, I pointed out that from 1884-85, which was the year when military expenditure had touched its lowest after the Afghan War, there was a great jump in the year 1885-86. That year was a year in which the army, both European and Native, was largely increased and resolutions were taken to prepare for mobilisation, and to have the army at all times fully equipped and ready for war.

"I showed that between 1885-86 and 1893-94 there had been a rise of Rs. 62,00,000, in Military Budget Estimates ; but that of this Rs. 62,00,000, Rs. 57,50,000 were due to the fall in exchange, and that the actual increase in all those years, apart from what was due to fall in exchange, was only Rs. 4,50,000. Now, we have almost exactly the same tale to tell this year. It is essential that I should deal with net figures in dealing with military expenditure, for our receipts in many items rise directly with our expenditure. The net figures of the Budget of 1893-94, that is, last year, were Rs. 14,98,16,000. The net figures for 1894-95, that is, the present year, are Rs. 15,41.67,000, showing a rise of Rs. 43,51,000. Of this Rs. 39,00,000 are due to exchange ; leaving us due to other causes a rise of Rs. 4,50,000 this year. This rise of Rs. 39,00,000, to explain it more closely, is made up in this way. There is a sum of Rs. 46,50,000 for exchange compensation, and there is on the other side as against that the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 due to the British soldier's pay which is taken, subject to revision, at 1s. 3¼d. instead of 1s. 2¾d.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

"Now we have, as I have said, in our estimates a sum of Rs. 46,50,000 for exchange compensation allowance. That exchange compensation allowance has been attacked to-day in this Council, and I will endeavour to show why I think it is absolutely necessary that it should be given to all the officers of the army. The pay and allowance of the officers of the Hon'ble East India Company's service were fixed in the last century. They were composed of two parts. They included British pay, converted into Indian currency at the rate of 2s. 6d. to the rupee, together with certain allowances fixed in rupees. We have three classes of officers now ; first, the officers of the Indian Army. The few of them who still remain receive exactly the same pay allowances as in the old Company's days. Secondly of the British officers. The pay and allowances of the British officers were fixed in the days of the Hon'able East India Company. The principle followed was to make their pay and allowances as a whole, equal to those of officers of corresponding rank in the Company's service : this equalisation was carried out in 1797 and 1811. While as regards the third class of officers, that is the officers of the Staff Corps, their pay was fixed in 1861 at identically the rates of the lower scale which had for many years been in force for infantry officers both the Hon'ble East India Company's service and the British service when not in the field and when serving within two hundred miles of the seat of the Government of each presidency. Thus, the basis of pay of all the military officers serving in India is the pay of the same ranks in England converted at the rate of 2s. 6d. to the rupee, and the allowances in rupees were fixed at a time when the commercial value of the rupee had never, I believe, fallen below 1s. 11d., and when the Government rate of exchange had never fallen below two shillings. Now, with a rupee at or below 1s. 3d., as it is now, is it evident that the sterling value of the allowances of these officers has fallen 50 per cent. and that the sterling value of their pay has fallen 37½ per cent., while I think that no one can deny that the cost to a British officer of living in India has risen rather than fallen, that there has been a general rise in the price of British goods, and that there is ample evidence to show that prices in India are rising rather than falling as a part from British goods. Under these circumstances the rate of their pay having fallen 50 per cent. and of their allowances 37½ per cent., so great was the hardship from which officers were suffering that some measure of relief had become not only an act of the most elementary justice but an act of absolute necessity.

UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURE.

"Now, turning from the exchange compensation allowance to the question of the Military Budget Estimates, I said that, setting aside the differences due solely to exchange, there is a rise this year over last year of Rs. 4,50,000 in the estimates which has to be accounted for One item alone, and a very unforeseen item, very nearly accounts for it. We had a very bad fire at Peshawar last autumn and Commissariat godowns, containing great quantities of stores and equipment, were burnt to the ground. The replacing of these stores will alone cost over Rs. 3,80,000. The second item—an incidental item it may be called is this. Last year, by a mere chance, one of our cavalry regiments was absent for half the year having been sent to Egypt, and therefore we only took into account in last year's estimates the maintenance of that cavalry regiment for half a year. This year we have to take it for the whole year. That gives Rs. 3,10,000, making, with the above sum of Rs. 3,80,000, on these two items alone a sum of Rs. 6,90,000 as against our total rise of only Rs. 4,50,000.

RISE IN PRICES.

"The estimates vary in their items and details very much from year to year. Increases in one part of the estimate are met by decreases in another. Decreases, I am sorry to say, are generally more than balanced by increases. I do not wish to trouble the Council with details, but there is one item of increase which I think it is necessary to speak about, and the more so because it is one of those which formed the subject of criticism by my hon. friend Sir Griffith Evans. And that is the question of the Commissariat accounts. These show in the estimate for this year an increase of Rs. 4,90,000 due to rise in the price of food. There was also an increase last year due to the same cause. I made this the subject of a special inquiry and was furnished by the Commercial branch of the Finance Department, through the Commissary-General with some figures as to prices in India which I think hon. members of this Council will find, as I did, somewhat startling. The number of seers of different articles of food which can be purchased for a rupee at different stations, and certain characteristic stations were taken, and going back to the year 1884, the lowest, as already explained, in military expenditure, since the Afghan War, I find that the price of rice has risen 38 per cent between 1884 and 1892 on the average of Madras and Rangoon; wheat, which we have taken for seven stations, has risen 72 per cent. between 1884 and 1892; barley, which is one of our most important items as food for horses, has risen 85 per cent between 1884 and 1892 ; and the price of gram has increased 49 per cent. between 1884 and 1892, taking such stations as Cawnpore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, and Karachi. Now, this is a very remarkable fact, and when my hon. friend Sir Griffith Evans asked whether the Commissariat prices have not risen a little too fast, I am happy to inform him that the Commissariat prices have not risen so fast as the prices given to us by the Commercial Branch of the Finance Department."

REDUCTIONS IN THE MILITARY WORKS.

Speaking on this point General Brackenbury said:—"The Indian Military Works Estimates provide for the construction and maintenance of all military buildings for British troops, and certain places for the barracks for native troops, for the maintenance of all our defensive works, and for the construction of all such works, other than some to which I shall presently allude, that have been provided for in the Special Defence Estimates. Upon these Military Works Estimates fall the cost of water-supply and drainage of our cantonments and all barrack establishments, also the construction and maintenance of military hospitals. Those of this year show a reduction of Rs. 19,42,000 over last year. Now I may say at once, and in doing so I am speaking for the Government of India as well as for the Commander-in-Chief and myself—that we have agreed to a reduction this year to meet a financial difficulty, but it will be very easy for me to show how impossible it would be for such a reduction as this to be continued. The system of devoting a fixed grant to military works was settled in 1880, and it was then arranged to give one crore of rupees for military works. That was 21 per cent. below the average expenditure of the previous five years which had varied from Rs. 1,18,00,000 to Rs. 1,33,00,000 per annum. And therefore the fixed grant given in 1880 was 21 per cent. below the average expenditure of the previous five years. Since that time all the following additional causes of expenditure have been thrown upon the crore :—there has been an increase of 10,000 British troops ; Baluchistan has been occupied and barracks for the troops have been built ; Upper Burma has been annexed and barracks for the troops have been built there and in addition to that the great demands of sanitary science have compelled us, and rightly compelled us, to do a great deal more for the health of the troops than had been done previously; a water-supply—above all, a pure water-supply—is one of those things which we have endeavoured to obtain for the troops. In 1880 also it was only to the needs of British troops that this crore was applied, but since then we have had to send Native troops to out-of-the-way places like Baluchistan, where they have to live in severely cold climates, where such huts as they can build with unskilled labour are utterly insufficient, and consequently we have been obliged to build lines for them ; and this again, and the maintenance of these buildings are drawn from the crore. Last but not least—the straw that breaks our back—there has come this year upon the crore the charge for exchange compensation allowance for the establishments maintained by that crore. The result is that though we have agreed to this temporary reduction to meet a financial difficulty it means practically the undertaking of no new works, the diminution of the amount for repairs desirable to military roads and buildings, and I would say an almost complete stoppage of all sanitary improvements.

"I now turn to the Special Defence Estimates. These Indian Special Defence Estimates contain provision for the original works of the certain special defences, such as the defences of the seaports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi and Aden, and the defences of the passages of the Indus and the defences of Quetta. The maintenance of these special defence works will fall again upon the Military Works Budget. The Special Defence Estimates are only for the original works. In 1890-91 the Special Defence Estimate in India were Rs. 53,66,000 ; for 1894-95 they are only Rs. 15,23,000 ; so that there is a diminution here of Rs. 38,43,000. This is due to the fact that the expenditure on original works is coming to an end, and also that we have taken as little as possible this year of the amount remaining to be spent.

"Thus, taking all these different estimates, as far as India is concerned, there is an increase of Rs. 43,51,000 on the Military Budget Estimates as against a decrease of Rs. 57,85,000 on the Military Works and Special Defence Estimates, which gives a total reduction as compared with last year of Rs. 14,34,000, a reduction which, had it not been for the exchange compensation, would have been Rs. 60,91,000."

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

After showing the reduction made in the Home Military Estimates amounting to £228,000, or Rs. 39,00,000 the Military Member pointed out that the total reduction upon the whole estimates at home and in India amounted to Rs. 53.34,000, and that after taking into account exchange compensation allowance, but for which there would have been a decrease of a crore. He contended that further reductions were impossible—the Indian Military Budget Estimates could not be touched as they were, based upon fixed numbers of troops, fixed rates of pay and allowances, fixed scales of food and clothing, fixed armaments and fixed reserves of stores."

The pay of the soldier, British or European, could not be reduced, and it would be most dangerous to curtail the expenditure on the reserve of stores. General Brackenbury added :—

"I come at last to this question, can the numbers of the army in India be reduced ? That is not a question on which I would personally wish to express an opinion for this reason that the strength and number of the troops as they now are have been definitely fixed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. After reviewing the condition of india, they have been fixed according to what is considered necessary for safety against external and internal danger. That strength is reviewed by the Government of India from time to time, and has recently been reviewed by us and by the Secretary of State, and no reduction of the army in India can be made by the Governor-General in Council alone. No reduction can be made except on well-considered grounds, carefully studied and so reasoned out as to convince Her Majesty's Government; because, the strength of the army in India is not only a question of Indian but is a question of Imperial policy."

After pointing out that with the rise in wages, increase in food prices, greater cost of arms and ordnance stores, horses, &c., he could not honestly say that there was no probability of a rise in military expenditure, General Brackenbury concluded by saying :—

"All that I can promise to do is to use every effort to keep down military expenditure consistently with the efficiency of the army for war. The most searching inquiries are in progress into all causes of increase and will be pushed home. A system of control which we have lately introduced will enable the Military Member of your Excellency's Council to keep his finger on the pulse of military expenditure constantly in a way that I think it had been impossible to do before. Every rise of that pulse will be marked and such remedies as are possible will be applied. But I repeat our army, British and Native, is an army of volunteers, and I could conceive no more dangerous or foolish course than to push economy to the point of either disminishing efficiency for war, or creating discontent in the army."

HIGH COURT.—April 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.
10-94—In person—Mathew Rodrigues vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.
67-86—Framjee M—Khudiza Begum and others vs. Awaddin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford, B B and B.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla. In person.
42-71—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P vs Alibhoy Esmailjee—Crawford, B B and B.
Postponed Long Causes.
655-92—Tyabji and D—For pauper—Aimai and others vs Bapujee Dhurjeebhoy Banajee and others—Janardhan and others.
300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Robert Jardine and others vs Jetha Malsey and another—Mathubai and J
274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Metha and others—Ardesir, H and D.
108-92—Ardesir H and D. The Advocate General vs BaiPoojabai and others—P. G. and S., L. S. N. and B. and W. and G.
629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Kassinath Tnakur—Chalk W and S.
390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpa—Mansooklal D and J.
407-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee Antone and another—Chalk W & S.
370-93—Ardesir H and D—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Chandbhoy and another vs Goculdas Madhowjee and another—Little S N and B.
268-92 | Chalk W and S—Pacote San Jao vs Dagree—Bland and N.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 4TH OF APRIL, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Delhi and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distributin is much the same as yesterday, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Neemuch and Bhuj. Jacobabad reports a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an our at Neemuch and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 19° above the normal at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Jeypore, and the minimum 4° to 13° in excess at Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Surat, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Delhi and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Indore and Neemuch. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Calicut, Mangalore Belguam, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam Cuddapah, Negapatam. Hoshangabad. Verava' and Delhi. Light rain is reported from Calicut and Secunderabad. The atmosphere is slightly damp and cloudy on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, and light scattered showers appear probable. Elsewhere the wheather is fine and generally settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The Butchers of Madras struck on Monday, as many a householder learnt to his or her inconvenience when the butler or cook returned from market with the announcement that no meat of any description could be had.

The case in which the wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Subhani is accused of causing hurt to the daughter of Bhagga will be heard by Mr. Robinson on the 3rd instant. The Hon'ble Mr. Rattigan will appear for her defence.

The general election in Japan was held on March 1st. The Liberals have secured over 120 seats, an increase of about thirty over the number in the former House. The Government will thus have powerful support against the anti-foreign faction.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain J Jourdaine, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

The ss Queen Louise, 2,170 tons, Captain P Ewen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (21st March) with a cargo of 4,800 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W A Graham and Co.

The City Line ss City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain J Swan, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers : Rev and Mrs Shaw and five children, Mr W Greaves, Mr J E Schofield and servant, Mr and Mrs Padsha, Miss Padsha and servant.

The B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain F H Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (16th March) via Mombassa and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A P Silveira, Mr C A de Guerriro, Mr J de Souza Birne, Mr B X de Silva, Mr A de Henreques, Mr B M de Almeida, and 87 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Java (s)	Frohawk	Zanzibar, March 16.
	R. I. M. S. Elphinstone	Mitchell	Aden, March 23.
	Queen Louise (s)	Ewen	Calcutta, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Mobile (s)	Hardcastle	Jedda, &c.
	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Karachi.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Jourdaine	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Trefusis, for Havre.
" Siam, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.—Steamers Arratoon, Apcar, Maharani, Polluce and a steamer (numbers not shown).

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 4.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—4 cases biscuits, S Nuzerally ; 6 cases confectionery, M Samsoodin.

From Liverpool.

Metapedia s—21 casks tiles and 3 cases tobacco, Warden and Co.

Hispania s—50 cases candles, M Samsoodin ; 61 cases candles, A H G Hoosen ; 5 cases confectionery, S Tyabjee and Co.

City of Perth s—16 cases soap, F Hoosenally.

Clan Fraser s—105 cases soap, Essoofally Allybhoy.

From London.

Oceana s—6 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co ; 46 cases provisions, medicine, &c, Phillips and Co ; 15 cases medicine, &c, Grieves, Wynn and Co ; 9 cases medicine, &c, F S Madon and Co.

From Antwerp.

Rheinfels s—5 cases glassware, M Ebram and Co ; 9 cases plate glass, Tyebally Jeewanjee.

From Bordeaux.

Oceana s—51 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From New York.

Hispania s—25 cases medicine, K Nuthoo and Co ; 3 cases perfumed spirit, Damoder Ratonsey.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—2 cases glassbeads, D Khanbhoy ; 8 cases glassware, F Bharmull ; 213 cases writing papers, &c., K Abdool Hoosein ; 2 cases stationery and 42 cases wine, &c, A M Sodder.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 4.

For London.

Oceana s—22 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 11 bales skins, H Sulleman and Co ; 33 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 11 bales skins, The South I Export Co ; 16 bales skins, E Purdina ; 87 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, O H Hassam ; 19 cwts ramputri and 142 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, K Shuriff and Co ; 3 cwts ramputree, M Jaffer ; 16 cwts rice and 143 black pepper, J J de Souza ; 180 cwts turmeric, D Dhunjeebhoy Manockjee and Co ; 1,998 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 150 cwts dry ginger, C Laljee ; 30 cwts deer horns, R Dhunjee ; 6 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce ; 110 cwts oilbanum, L Chuttoo ; 120 cwts dry ginger, C Lalljee ; 4 bales woollen carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Arapahoe s—115 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.

For Hull.

Horatio s—2,012 cwts myrabollams, Bhonjee Jaitha ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, The South I Export Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Baicher ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 10,005 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Bombay s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,192 cwts wheat and 999 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

For Antwerp.

Westmeath s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Samoa s—01 cwts musterdseed and 650 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,602 cwts linseed, Icharam Harjeewandas ; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 4,001 cwts linseed, N Futehally and Co.

Graffoe s—990 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 718 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Kt Companion s 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 495 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

Hanby s—20 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 990 bales cotton, 4,218 cwts rapeseed and 2,511 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Aropahoe s—550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 8,001 cwts rapeseed and 8,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Aldgate s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, D Nanjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Barcelona.

Levens—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Breckfield s—275 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—51 cwts groundnuts, W Guntler ; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Breckfield s—250 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Japan s—62 cwts cloves, Nanjeebhoy Meanee ; 500 cwts onion, The Onion Co ; 76 cwts raisins, D Jaiver ; 61 cwts dry fruits, S O Dosul ; 360 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 37 cwts kismis, 150 cwts olibanum, 22 cwts cadoo and 25 cwts linseed, Quan Lun Eavo ; 100 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

Stura s—168 cwts raisins, Yan Shun and Co ; 81 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 29 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 87 cwts raisins, P F Talati ; 625 cwts onion, The Union Co ; 135 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co.

Rosetta s—202 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 25 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 16 chests opium, Daniel Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Stura s—81 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 50 bales twist, M Hurukchand ; 150 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Japan s—355 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Rosetta s—82 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 23 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 17 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Japan s—500 bales cotton, Anandrao Luxmon.

For Yokohama.

Rosetta s—7 cwts moyee teeth, and 6 cwts ivory, M H Esac Ellias.

Japan s—10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Vadala s—75 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

A correspondent at Brussels sends a contemporary two notes of news, each with a particular flavour for the Indian public. "Among recent visitors here," he writes, "I may mention that peripatetic prelate known to this family as the Right Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, but using officially the astonishing signature of 'Thomas Northern Europe.' This diocesan (whose wide and wandering see extends from Calais to Kazan and from the Pyrenees to the North Pole) has been lately holding a professional session here, confirmation, &c., and is a shrewd and sensible divine capable—as he need be—of extensive and rapid locomotion. I met his lordship—or his right reverence—or whatever be the proper title, at the house of one of the British chaplains, who hospitably entertained the distinguished visitor, and assembled the heads of the Colony for his reception, from Sir Francis Plunkett, the British Envoy, to Mr. B., the British dentist. Among other guests I observed the famous Mr. Broadley, once a member of the Indian Civil Service, then the defender of Arabi Pasha, and now proprietor and editor of the *Belgian News*. "In literary circles," he continues, "the chief recent event is the arrival of Mrs. Macdonald—once known in the office of the *Pioneer*—who has been over on a mission arising out of a projected edition of luxury of the works of Charlotte Bronte, whose novel *Villette* describes a boarding-school still in existence in the Rue Isabelle here. Having been herself at the same school (though some years later) and being *persona gratissima* to the Heger family, by whom it is carried on, Mrs. M. is perhaps the only person in the world who would be able to get information on the subject at first hand. The family were not without cause greatly displeased with the representation of their institution and themselves given by 'Currer Bell' ; and they would afford no help to any one until personal appeal was made to them by their old pupil. They declare that, *Villette* and *The Professor* nearly ruined them ; and they account for their production by saying that they had to put a damper on Charlotte's epistolary flames after she left. She then ceased to write letters, and took to novels, *pour faire saigner sa plaie*. It looks like the same passion that led to *The Sorrows of Werther* ; a desire to use past emotion as 'copy'."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

FEATHER PILLOWS.—Made from Best English Feathers, chemically Purified. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA, Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, *par Excellence*, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively, from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are specially Manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtz, of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a Mild, Aromatic and free drawing Egyptian Cigarette.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents. Head Establishment: 33, Church Gate Street, Fort. Branch Establishments: Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market; and Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. C. TRAPP'S Valuable Furniture, Victoria, Ice Box, &c., at "Anstey Lodge," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, by NAUMANN, far Superior in Workmanship, easy, simple and noiseless than any other machine manufactured. —SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

ENGLISH COOKING STOVES and Complete Kitchen Ranges for burning of Coal or Wood fuel. Different Sizes and Designs. Illustrated Catalogues FREE.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, for Six Months, from about the Middle of May, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, fully Furnished, Fine Bed-Rooms, and Stabling for Eight Horses. For Rent and further Particulars, apply to CECIL GRAY, Mount Pleasant Road.

TO BE LET.—Large and Cheerful ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation. Bath-room and Water laid on. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a Very Small CHILD'S PONY. Apply E. M. SLATER, Bank of Bengal.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

WANTED, for a large Mill, a Competent CARDER and SPINNER. Apply, with testimonials, to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, AT ONCE, a PARTNER, with Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, to assist in Financing and Developing a Well Established Weekly Newspaper. No Security will be offered beyond the goodwill of the Paper. A really genuine and excellent chance for investors. Address "NEWS," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

MRS. E. GIBBON has REMOVED, from 1st March, 1894, to No. 17, SLEATER ROAD, near Crawford Building (or West side of the Grant Road Railway Station), Bombay.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Detached Bungalows for Families, Single Ladies and Gentlemen can now have Private Sitting Rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

TRAVELLERS' SPIRIT STOVES, with Milk Pan, Fry Pan, Egg Stand for Boiling, Coffee and Tea Strainer closed, with all Utensils 3½ by 5½ inches. Rs. 7.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINE BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, French Grey with Embroidered Fronts. New Designs. Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 per doz. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

BEST FRUIT SYRUPS.—Prepared from Freshest and Best Materials. Highly recommended for the Hot Season. Per Quart, As. 10; per doz., Rs. 6. Per Pint, As 6; per doz., Rs 3-8. Prepared by PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 5, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.
DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris respectively, at 99¾ for Consols, and 99½ for Rentes. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered, at 108¾; but four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £58¾. A further advance in the price of Bar Silver of ¼d. took place at 28¾d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 7/8 cent dearer, at 62 7/8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 9-16.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¾ cents per lb; but July Futures were two points lower, at 7·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the figures for the present season now give the following comparison with those for the same time in the two preceding years.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts	10,000	13,000	20,000
Three days' „	25,000	30,000	36,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,454,000	4,542,000	6,506,000

Only a small business has been done in our local market for this staple to-day, yesterday's activity not having been followed up; but the tone has been steady, and no movement in prices has taken place. Exporters have bought only 400 Broach, at Rs. 228¼; and 100 Miraj, at Rs. 199; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales made up of 400 Khandwa, at Rs. 186; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 172; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 183¼; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 156; and Bengal, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT.—Enquiry for export in this market today has been upon the usual small scale, and only a small business is reported on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS.—The improved demand which was felt for export the day before yesterday has returned to-day, resulting in a large business. The price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-3-3 to Rs. 7-5-3 per cwt., but all other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,723	bales.
Wheat	11,589	cwts.
Linseed	33,581	„
Rapeseed	20,751	„
Gingelly	8,293	„
Poppyseed	1,987	„
Groundnuts	8,359	„
Castorseed	848	„
Rice	12,056	„

FREIGHTS remain dull and declining for April shipment, and dull but unchanged for May.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 11-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a little Bank Telegraphic having been taken at our quotation; but again, in the absence of Merchants' Bills, rates weakened a little, and the Bank demand rate became 1s. 1 21-32d., Telegraphic remaining unchanged, and three months' sight Credits for April delivery, were reported at 1s. 1 25-32d. later on, the Bullion dealers came out to sell Gold; and Money both here and in Calcutta is apparently somewhat scarcer; but with export business still so comparatively slack, it is not expected that the demand for Council drafts to-day will be very keen, and they are expected to go at about 1s. 1 5/8d., the market meantime closing dull as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 25-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·45	„

Forward Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 1 9-16d. for monsoon transfer.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady throughout the day, at the opening rate for Fours of 103 15-16 both for cash and the next settlement, at which also the market closed, with 100¼ still named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have shown a little more life to-day; and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 15 each in Bombay Cotton and Connaught; of Rs. 10 in Empress; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill and Mazagon. On the other hand Howard and Bullough have declined Rs. 30; James Greaves, Rs. 15; Maneckji Petit, Rs. 7½; Leopold, Rs. 4; and Luckmidas, Rs. 2½ at our revised quotations. In miscellaneous Shares, Alcock, Ashdown are Rs. 20 higher in both issues; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher; Bombay Flour Mill have advanced, Rs. 40 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Line Saigon, Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th April, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	..
Teheran	4	2	37 p.m.	...	22
Suez	4	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th April, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	3
„ Kurrachee	..	9	...	1
„ Madras	...	16	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 31st March, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	2,08,352	6,06,247	6,304	8,20,903
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	—	..	10,47,742

Decrease .... Rs. 2,26,339

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	211

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 3.

10 p.m.	79·7

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BEATY—BAILEY—March 26, at St Georges Church, Agra, by the Rev T M M Griffiths, M A, Francis Montague Algernon Beaty, Assistant District Superintendent, Baluchistan Police, to Matilda Ann, only daughter of Captain G Bailey, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department.

BURNETT—BROWNE—March 29, at Christ Church, Comilla, by the Rev Stair Douglas, Arthur Sydney Burnett, son of the late Major E Sydney Burnett, R H A, to Angela Constance daughter of the late Colonel Clem Browne, R. E.

HERRON—MACKENZIE—March 28, at St Luke's Church, Jalapahar, by the Rev A G A Robarts, Chaplain, Herbert G W Herron, B C S, to Helen Leslie, daughter of R C S Mackenzie, formerly Chief Auditor, E I R, Calcutta.

DEATH.

GREGORY—March 23, at Comilla, Tipperah, Linda Adeline, the darling and dearly loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Fred. A Gregory, aged 6 months and 1 day.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894.

MR. C. L. TUPPER's book, "Our Indian Protectorate," published by Longmans last year, is criticised with some severity by a contributor to the last number of that valuable quarterly review of jurisprudence the *Law Magazine*. The reviewer first takes exception to the motive of the work, which he describes as an attempt to prove that the principles of Indian political law—that is, the relations of the Government of India with the Native States—differentiate from those of International Law. "An Englishman" (the non-de-plume under which the writer conceals his identity) is strongly of opinion that Indian political law and international political law should not differ; that the principles underlying them are—or should be—like the odours of Eastern cities, as described by Rudyard Kipling—"one and indivisable." Mr. Tupper holds a very different theory, although he admits in the opening chapter of his book that "International law has some application to the Indian States," and he adds, "as between the Suzerain and the Feudatories, there are in India as in Europe, legations, negotiations, treaties, and other agreements." The reviewer has a great dislike to the term "Feudatory" applied throughout the book to the Native States. He argues with no little force that between the relations of the Paramount Power and the Native States, and the system of land tenure and social arrangements which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages, there is no correspondence. The term "Feudatory," he therefore argues, implies a fatal misconception, and one which can have no historical or scientific weight in any serious review of the political status of the indigenous principalities, powers, and dominions of India. Turning to Blackstone's Commentaries we see that he defines as the fundamental maxim of the feudal system of tenure, that "all lands were originally granted out by the Sovereign and are therefore holden . . . of the Crown." It consequently follows that if Blackstone be taken as a guide we must come to the conclusion that "An Englishman" is right in his objection to a term that implies the Native Rulers of India hold their lands solely as compensation for military services rendered to the Paramount Power. It may seem pedantic to labour to the extent "An Englishman" does the correctness of a name, which owes its frequent use to the need for an alternative term to "Native States" as much as to anything else. Still, it is just as well that a check should be put upon the use of a word which—although only used of late years in a popular sense—is quite inaccurate when applied to the relations, *sui generis* as they are, between the political sovereignties of India and the British India Government.

The reviewer's chief objection to the book is, that "Mr. Tupper in too many passages appears as an apologist of Lord Dalhousie," but he admits that the author "implies many judicious and prudent reserves." He directly and with emphasis controverts Mr. Tupper's estimate of Lord Dalhousie as "not the man to be led by a sinister or selfish argument. His arguments were his slaves, and not his masters; and in the exigency of prospective self-defence he may have condescended to use some which his own judgment in reality despised." This and other eulogies of the great pro-consul are met by quotations from "Retrospects and Prospects of Indian Policy," a book published more than a quarter-of-a-century ago, when Dalhousie's policy towards the Native States had scarcely passed outside the range of contemporary statesmanship. In this book, according to the reviewer by parallel and implication, the whole tenour of Mr. Tupper's apologies for the Dalhousian policy is refuted and made of no effect. The reviewer makes a strong point of Sir George Russell Clerk's resignation of the Governorship of Bombay rather than carry out the Dalhousian decree for the destruction of the premier Mahratta State of Sattara, and of the opposition of some other well known officials. Mr. Tupper is next spoken of as having set out "at its specious best, Lord Dalhousie's sinister plea, backed by the eager desire to serve our revenue and territorial interests and based on the monstrous assumption—which runs all through that history of political chicane—that the right (that is the duty) of the Paramount Power to *regulate* and confirm succession by adoption, carries with it also the right (seeing there is the power) to disallow such succession, thereby destroying kingdoms and states, the continuity of which had been safeguarded, not only by our own treaties but also by immemorial custom, and the highest sanctions of the Hindu religion. And a similar pernicious doctrine was applied to the Mussulman right and custom in the selection of heirs and successors." In writing thus "An Englishman" rather over-states the principles upon which Lord Dalhousie acted. The Viceroy's argument was, that both as a matter of historical fact and as one of political expediency, the succession to the throne stood on a different footing to the Hindu doctrine of adoption. He affirmed, not always with complete knowledge of the facts, that the Moghul Emperors had asserted an interest in the succession to the great Chiefs, and demanded heavy payments for recognising them. Lord Dalhousie, therefore, held that the Paramount Power could not acknowledge "without limitations, a right of adoption which might be used as a ground to hand over the happiness of millions to a base-born impostor."

In determining the political morality of the annexations which took place between 1848 and the penultimate year before the Mutiny it must not be forgotten that Dalhousie tenaciously held the doctrine that "Government should be carried on for the good of the governed." This was shown in the great work he accomplished for the advancement of the mental and moral condition of the country, and in carrying into practical effect the conviction he so firmly held that British administration was better for the people than Native rule. He looked upon the Native rulers as mischievous anomalies, from whom the people ought to be rescued. As far as these opinions would admit he sought to keep good faith with rulers on the throne and their legitimate heirs—endeavours in which "An Englishman" and many other critics think he was singularly unsuccessful. Dalhousie was utterly opposed to the preservation of "those Dynasties which had forfeited our sympathies by generations of misrule, or prolonging those that had no natural successor." The practical application of these principles was the doctrine of lapse, and the consequent taking over of Satara and Karauli in 1849, of Jhansi and Nagpur in 1853, Berar being transferred to the Company in the same year. The reviewer says that in annexing Oudh, Dalhousie "laid the train for a terrible explosion and conflagration, of which some scarred and battered relics still remain on and about the city of Lucknow, as warnings to future statesmen who may be tempted to depart from the ancient paths of political rectitude and the sacred obligations of Imperial responsibility." These are hard words to write of one of the most conscientious Governor-Generals India has ever had, and one who solemnly believed annexation to be a duty to the people of Oudh. "With this feeling on my mind," he wrote in his diary, "and in humble reliance on the blessing of the Almighty (for millions of people will draw freedom and happiness from the change), I approach the execution of this duty gravely, and not without solicitude, but calmly and altogether without doubt." His ground for the annexation of Oudh was that "the British Government would be guilty in the sight of God and man if it were any longer to aid in sustaining by its countenance an administration fraught with suffering to millions." Dalhousie, no doubt, carried his convictions as to the moral and religious duty of extending British rule for the whole of India to extremes, but few students of history will share "An Englishman's" belief that this was the primary cause of the terrible events of 1857, though it was undoubtedly a potent contributory cause. The fears for the safety of their rule which beset the Native Chiefs in Lord Dalhousie's day have however happily long since passed away, and the Princes of India now rest secure in the belief that so long as they govern wisely and well the Paramount Power will respect their rights, and preserve to them the blessings of a just and impartial suzerainty. They know that in the words of the Queen-Empress' Proclamation it is "not upon the conquest of weaker States, or the annexation of neighbouring territory, that her Majesty relies for the development of her Indian Empire."

LORD SPENCER's lengthy memorandum in explanation of the Navy Estimates, shows that in the ensuing year it is proposed to spend £17,366,100, which is £3,126,000 more than the sum voted last year. In addition to the rapid completion of war vessels that are being built under the Naval Defences Act in the coming financial year, it is intended to commence seven battleships of the first class, of the type of the Majestic and Magnificent, six second class cruisers, of the Talbot type, and two sloops. This is part of a programme that has been arranged to be carried out within five years, at a total cost of some fifteen millions. In all, during the ensuing year, independently of the vessels completing under the Naval Defence Act, and of six torpedo boat-destroyers nearly completed, that will be in process of construction, in the Royal Dockyard, eight first class battleships, three second class cruisers, and four sloops; and in private yards, two first class battle sloops, two first class cruisers, six second class cruisers, and thirty-six torpedo boat-destroyers. Provision is to be made for eight-three thousand men, as against seventy-six thousand in the year just closing. Some important changes have been made in the administration of the dockyard, and the pay of large classes of artificers has been increased. As compared with the combined Navies of France and Russia, we shall have at the end of the year completed and under construction twenty-nine first-class battle-ships, against twenty-eight of those two countries. The *Standard* criticises the new programme very favourably, and regards it as satisfactory in all particulars, except the special information is only given of the new work of the twelve months, instead of the five years' programme, which, Lord Spencer states, has been mapped out. It points out that it is impossible to keep the House of Commons year after year alive to the necessities of special efforts for defence, and naturally prefers the policy of the late Government in getting Parliament to sanction several years special expenditure in advance. On the other hand, there is the objection to disclosing a programme for three or five years ahead, that it shows our hand to our rivals, and with the knowledge in advance of what we are going to do, they can take measures to compete with it. This they have done with the programme of the Naval Defence Act, to entailing in return still further sacrifices by this country to keep well ahead in the armaments race.

THE half-yearly general "court" of the Bank of England directors and proprietors, which was held the day before the mail left, had been looked forward to with a great amount of curiosity, and no little anxiety in financial circles. Ever since the compulsory retirement of Mr. Frank May, the late chief cashier, and another high-placed official in the back end of last year, many rumours have been put about as to irregularities committed and enormous losses sustained by the Bank. The directors have had to run the gauntlet of some very scathing criticisms on their management, which has been described as of a very loose character and not at all in keeping with the modern requirements of so important a financial institution as the Bank of England. The admissions made by Mr. David Powell, the governor, at the recent meeting, appear to justify a great deal that Mr. A. J. Wilson, of the *Investor's Review*, and other critics of the Bank have said. At the same time the losses arising out of the irregularities referred are not so large as had been reported. A sum of a quarter-of-a-million has been set apart to meet them, and "after the most exhaustive examination" it is expected that this will cover all contingencies. Some very severe strictures were passed upon the late chief cashier by the governor. It became known to the directors in November that Mr. May had seriously exceeded his authority, and had committed "grave irregularities" in connection with advances made by the Bank to a number of its customers. In one case he had allowed a considerable overdraught without any authority whatever, and without the knowledge of the governor, in violation of the strict rules of the Bank. It had also transpired that Mr. May had been engaged in Stock Exchange speculation, which placed him in serious pecuniary difficulties. Under these circumstances there was no alternative but to require Mr. May's immediate resignation. Moreover "this unhappy event proved that the checks on the excess of power by highly-placed and trusted officers was insufficient," and measures had been taken which, it was believed, would "render such irregularities in future very difficult." Mr. E. Clarke, a shareholder, asked that further investigations should be made. Some of the Bank's customers had lost more heavily than the Bank itself in taking Mr. May's advice, and in one case, to his knowledge, that loss would amount to "something like half-a-million." Although there is a sense of relief that the Bank's losses are "only a quarter-of-a million," some very strong things are said to-day about all the blame being thrown upon a discharged and ruined official, when it is evident that a very large part of it should be borne by the directors themselves. In other respects, the report of the Bank was satisfactory. It holds no securities of Financial and Trust Companies, but only such as are of the highest class, and its assets would realise more than they stand for in its books. The Baring liquidation was reported to be proceeding smoothly, and a surplus is looked for eventually.

WE are glad to state that his Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has come forward with his usual liberality, and has given Rs. 5,000 towards the founding of a Pasteur Institute in India.

MR. G. W. ROUGHTON was elected Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, at the usual weekly meeting yesterday, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, seconded by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was heartily thanked for the zeal and ability he had manifested in discharging the duties of Chairman for the past two years.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Dayabhoy Jaduram, the only surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Tayabjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors. The sad event took place last evening, at his residence, Bhuleshwar. The deceased, who was about forty years of age, belonged to one of the oldest firms of native solicitors in Bombay, and was greatly respected among the circle of his friends. He leaves behind him a large family. His eldest son has presented himself at the Solicitors' Examination this year.

REGARDING the report in Tuesday's issue of the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon Mills, a correspondent comments on the lively discussion that took place regarding the strike of workmen, and the non-declaration of any dividend, and the usual cry about the agents' commission. The spokesman was Mr. N. M. Wadia, who animadverted on the management of the concern. It is a well-known fact that out of 1,500 shares, the agents own 1,450. The question of a dividend or no dividend, or commission, affects the agents more pointedly than any individual shareholder. As regards the strike of the operatives, it may be mentioned that about the middle of last year, when it was perceived that the mills were generally working at a loss, owing, among other things, to a heavy fall in China exchange and in the rates of cotton yarn and rise in the raw staple, it was generally understood that there should be a reduction in the wages of mill-hands. In pursuance of this arrangement the agents gave notice that after a certain date their wages would be reduced a little. Immediately on hearing of this, they struck work and stayed away for a few days. The Sassoons then withdrew the notice and the work of the mill was resumed. There were several other adverse circumstances, which entailed a loss on the mill, as they did in respect of other concerns. But it should not be forgotten that in the year preceding the last, the mill was able to earn the handsome profit of Rs. 2,12,000, and to pay a dividend of Rs. 75 a share. The agents were prepared to offer an explanation at the meeting, but were not allowed. There is no firm in Bombay superior to that of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company in its conduct of a mill. This is almost a proprietary concern, the outside interest in it being insignificant.

LAST evening, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik presided at the lecture delivered by Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, M.D., on "Pasteurism in Relation to Hydrophobia and the Proposed Pasteur Institute in India," in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, which was filled with native gentleman. Several European and Native ladies were also present. The only European gentleman present was Mr. Gostling. Dr. Bahadurjee, in the course of a long lecture, which he said was mainly a reply to Dr. Hankin's lecture delivered at the recent public meeting in the Town Hall, criticised in very hostile terms the arguments advanced for establishing a Pasteur Institute in India. He said that the statistics placed before the public in favour of Pasteurism were unreliable, misleading, and deceptive, because some of the persons who were alleged to have been treated for hydrophobia had never been suffering from the malady, in fact they had never heard even the bark of a mad dog. M. Pasteur himself confessed that he had treated several patients suffering from fear and imagination and not for hydrophobia at all. The statistics from most reliable sources showed that two-thirds of the animals bitten by a rabid dog were by the law of nature protected against hydrophobia and the discovery by M. Pasteur did not reduce the figure of mortality by hydrophobia. Several persons were killed by the poison injected by Pasteur who had himself admitted this. Dr. Bahadurjee concluded his lecture by remarking that there were more urgent things to be attended to in the cause of humanity and progress of science than the establishment of a Pasteur Institute under the Hymalayas. On the motion of Dr. J. C. Lisboa, seconded and supported by Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Deshmukh respectively, it was unanimously resolved, that the meeting was of opinion that it had not been shown that a Pasteur Institute for India was either desirable or practicable, and that it was inexpedient to embark upon such a doubtful experiment, especially in view of more urgent claims of science and humanity in other direction. A further report will be given to-morrow.

FOR a long time past there has been the greatest difficulty in obtaining any authentic information as to the course of events in the valley of the Upper Nile and in the country to the west of that region, so that every scrap of news is eagerly canvassed by those who are following with special interest the affairs of Central Africa. It is thought more probable that the expeditions which are reported to be preparing to advance towards the Bahr-el-Ghazel are French and not Belgian; but mystery surrounds the whole subject. It is known that two French expeditions have been organised with the rich provinces of the Bahr-el-Ghazel as their objective, but beyond the mere fact that such expeditions have been organised scarcely anything is known even by those in this country most intimately acquainted with current African affairs. The expeditions are quite distinct from that which Commandant Monteil is to lead along the course of the Upper Mobangi; and the suggestion is that with a view to the realisation of their dream of a vast African empire stretching from the Nile Valley in the east—if, indeed, its eastern boundary stops there—to the Atlantic on the west, and from the Congo on the south to the Mediterranean on the north, the French are pushing forward their columns as far to the east as possible so as to forestall any action which this country may take to secure effective occupation of the Upper Nile region, where our claims, although good against Germany and Italy by reason of our agreements with those countries, can only be made valid by occupation against any other country.

THE Bengal budget shows that the receipts of last year are likely to exceed the estimate by nearly twelve lakhs, thanks to the great advance in the earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway and to the large increase under Stamps and Excise. As the result of Mr. Westland's "transitional" policy, the contribution to the Imperial Revenues will be raised from fourteen to seventeen lakhs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PEACEFUL INDICATIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, April 3.

The conclusion of the Austro-Russian Commercial Treaty is due to the personal intervention of the Czar, and is regarded as an important indication of the progress of the Austro-Russian "rapprochement."

It is stated that the commercial agreement between the three Empires (Russia, Germany, and Austria) will probably be followed by a pacific understanding permitting the suspension of military preparations.

Austria and Germany are seeking to encourage a better feeling between France and Italy.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

It is understood that the majority of the Opium Commission concur in Lord Brassey's views in favor of opium, and that Mr. Wilson will formulate a separate report on behalf of the anti-opium minority, Sir J. Pease supporting it, excepting as regards opium-eating.

Lord Brassey arrives in London at the end of the week, when the Commission will re-assemble

POLITICAL CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A remarkable crisis has taken place in Newfoundland, where seventeen members of the Government Party have been petitioned against owing to bribery and corruption, and two have been unseated. A deputation, headed by the Premier, waited on the Governor, and begged him to dissolve the Parliament. The Governor has reserved his decision in the matter.

A FREE SILVER BILL IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, has introduced a Free Silver Bill as an Amendment to the Tariff Bill.

KASHMIR OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 4.

Colonel Barr. Resident of Kashmir, leaves Sealkote, on April 7, arriving at Srinagar on the 14th. Captain Godfrey, Assistant Resident, proceeds immediately to Srinagar on duty.

THE MILITARY WITH THE CHINS.

It has been decided that the full report of the recent troubles with the Chins and Abors will be officially notified shortly.

THE BURMA COURTS ACT.

The Lower Burma Courts Act is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

The opinion of the Board of Trade on the proposed amendment of the Indian copyright law has been received, and the Secretary of State desires that if further amendments are drawn up the Board of Trade shall be again consulted on its provisions.

THE RE-FORMATION OF ART SCHOOLS.

The opinions of the Bombay and Madras Governments and local administrations regarding Art Schools have been received by the Secretary of State, who has decided that Art Schools will now practically be abolished and institutions for more practical modes of instruction be established almost immediately.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD AND LADY ELGIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Elgin were entertained by the Oudh Talukdars this evening, in Kaisarbagh, Lucknow.

An address of welcome from the hosts was read by Rana Sir Shanker Baksh Singh, to whom his Lordship made a brief reply.

Sir Mortimer Durand arrived in the morning from Bombay, and was present at the entertainment.

MILITARY EDUCATION TO JAPANESE OFFICERS.

Captains Matsneshi and Utsunomiya, two Japanese officers on deputation to India, are now staying at Darjeeling. They only remained a few days in Calcutta in order to have interviews with the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, and to visit various places of interest. These officers have been especially chosen from the staff of the Japanese army. They intend to stay for some weeks in Darjeeling to improve themselves in English, for this purpose they have engaged a tutor from one of the schools there. They intend afterwards to travel all over India, making halts at all large military stations, thus to study in its details the organisation and working of our army in this country ; presumably with an idea of introducing improvements into their own army.

THE DEATH OF THE MIR OF KHAIRPUR.

A telegram from Sukkur, dated April 3, states that his Highness Ali Murad Khan, Mir of Khairpur, died on Monday evening. His Highness's body was taken to Sukkur next morning, to be embalmed, and was taken to Karachi the same evening by train for transport to Mecca by steamer. The Mir was about ninety years of age, and is succeeded by his son Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan.

THE BELUCHISTAN-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

The Beluchistan Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Mir Ali Khel on the 3rd instant. Surgeon-Captain Gee proceeds with the mission in medical charge. The mission leaves to-morrow, via Gul Kuch, for Bomandi.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here this morning.

NEW CASTLE, April 3.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, April 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, April 3.

The steamer Thibet arrived here at day-light to-day.

SUEZ, April 4.

The steamer Malacca, extra, left Suez to-day and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant.

MARSEILLES, April 4.

The steamer Peninsular, extra, arrived here this afternoon three days in advance of her due date.

COLOMBO, March 4.

Orient line mail steamer Ophir, from Australia, arrived.

H. M. S. Centurion, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, March 4.

H. M. S. Brisk sailed for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quite.

Good Dhollers	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 7/8
Bar Silver	28¾

THE KOLHAPUR INSTALLATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 4.

Yesterday morning, his Excellency paid a return visit to his Highness at the new palace ; at the same time her Excellency Lady Harris opened a needle-work exhibition in the main Girls' School, in the presence of the Ranees and principal Sardars' wives. At half-past eight o'clock, his Highness received an address from the subjects of the Kolhapur State and also one from the Kolhapur Municipality. During the day Brahmins were feasted at the Khasbag, and dakshinas were distributed.

In the evening, a grand banquet in honour of his Excellency was held at the Town Hall, at which nearly a hundred guests were present. The road from the palace to the Town Hall was beautifully illuminated.

His Highness, in proposing the toast of the Queen-Empress, said : Your Excellencies, Colonel Hunter, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is a pleasure to me that my first public speech as Ruler of this State is to propose the toast of her Gracious Majesty, and it is with no merely formal loyalty that I ask you now to drink the health of our revered Sovereign the Queen-Empress.

Proposing the health of the Governor, his Highness said : Your Excellencies, Colonel Hunter, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The toast I am about to propose is one which is received everywhere in this Presidency with enthusiasm, and nowhere more so than in Kolhapur. I think myself fortunate that this is the third time that I have had the honour of welcoming H. E. Lord Harris in my State. On the first occasion he was good enough to come down to open the Kolhapur Railway, and to show his interest in an undertaking meant to advance the progress of the State and the commerce of Kolhapur city. On the second occasion his Excellency took the trouble to attend the Chinchli Agricultural Show, and by his presence to encourage an institution intended for the benefit of the farmers of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country. The many-sided interests which Lord Harris has taken in this State is but an instance of the interest which he has always shown in all classes, from the Chiefs to the ryots of the whole Presidency, and which has made and will keep his name so popular and respected on this side of India. With regard to the present occasion of his coming I can only say that it is a matter of personal congratulation to myself that on my installation, the most important event of my life, the Government have been represented by one who has given such abundant proofs of friendly feeling to myself and my State ; and my one regret is that his Excellency's term of office is drawing to a close, and that I shall have the benefit of his friendly advice for only one year longer. If I have to thank Lord Harris for the trouble he has taken in visiting Kolhapur so often what shall I say about the kindness of her Excellency Lady Harris who has followed up her visit to Chinchli by being present on this occasion ? I fear her Excellency will think very badly of the climate of this part of the world, and I wish that the season had been more pleasant, but at any rate the greater the sacrifice of her personal comfort the greater our gratitude to her, and I am particularly glad that she has been able to be here now, as I understand that we shall soon have to regret her Ladyship's departure for England. Wishing her every happiness there, and a speedy return to share in the remainder of his Excellency's stay in this Presidency, I ask you, gentlemen, to drink the health of H. E. Lord Harris.

His Excellency Lord Harris, in response, thanked his Highness for the cordiality of his welcome, and the complimentary terms in which he had spoken. It was very gratifying, his Excellency said, that if after four years' service in the Presidency, feelings of that character were entertained towards him by a portion of its inhabitants ; but—lest he should be too elated—he was satisfied that next week he would receive an antidote from another portion of the public, expressed in somewhat opposite terms to those so kindly used by his Highness. But a public man must endeavour, he thought, to arrive at a happy mean between those who regard him as a success and those who regard him as a failure ; and not devote too much attention to opinions of the outside public, but devote all his time and attention to the work before him, and leave the effect to be judged subsequently. But none the less grateful was he to his Highness's good esteem for him. His Excellency convinced those present that he was satisfied that Kolhapur was fortunate in having a Prince now at the head of their affairs. It had been his sincere pleasure, his Excellency said, to notice how rapidly his Highness's strength of mind had developed and the keen interest in public affairs he had acquired. It promised well from that for his Highness' able and just rule.

His Excellency then proposed his Highness's health, thanking him on behalf of the guests for his magnificent hospitality and wishing him all success in the government of his State. After dinner all drove to the Brahmapuri Ghaut to witness the display of fire-works.

The Principal of the Poona Native Institution wires :—Dr. Dustoor Hoshang, chairman, submitted an address of the Poona Native Institution Association with a hearty benediction. The Dewan replied appropriately on behalf of the Maharaja, and spoke highly of the useful work of the institution.

The Poona Night Club wires that Messrs. Khare and Phadke, members of the Night Club, presented an address in a sandalwood-box, with the name of the Maharaja engraved on a silver-plate. The Dewan, on behalf of the Maharaja, thanked the Club for rescuing Marathi from oblivion.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There can be no two opinions on the utility of the law, which requires Coroner's inquests to be held in cases of accidental and sudden deaths. It is, however, an open secret that in some quarters these inquests are much dreaded, and attempts are sometimes successfully made to evade them altogether. The reason for this state of things is not far to seek. Apart from the criminality, if any that may be involved in the accident, the mere delay for the disposal of the dead body that must necessarily follow an investigation of this nature, is often a sufficient excuse for some unscrupulous persons to dare to tell a deliberate lie when supplying information to the clerks who register the deaths at the cemeteries. I do not know how often dysentery and fever have figured as the causes of death in cases of accidents and suicide, but I daresay the tendency for lying in such cases is increasing with alarming rapidity. A few days ago I had to accompany the dead body of a relative's son, six years old, who had died of tetanus, to the Hindu burning-ground at Back Bay. Being asked by the registering clerk to state the cause of death, we naturally enough told him the true one, whereupon he objected to the disposal of the body, saying that it was necessary to report the case to the police authorities, although we told him that the boy's father would be there to say that there was nothing serious in the case, and also offered to produce a certificate from the medical practitioner who treated him. Perhaps according to the technicality of the law he was right, but the trouble and worry we had to undergo are indescribable. On account of the boy's illness we had to pass two sleepless nights, and as he died about 7 a.m., we, as Hindus, could not even breakfast before disposing of his body. It was only at 7 p.m., that we could get any food. During the time we were at Sonapur, several people who came there laughed at us for the supposed error of judgment on our part in having told the truth. In fact from what I heard there that day and elsewhere afterwards, I am led to believe that these inquests either teach people to be liars, or else they cause much unnecessary annoyance. If we had not found the Coroner before 5 p.m., we would have been obliged to stay at Sonapur without food or drink till about noon the following day. Now if the authorities concerned engage a properly-qualified medical practitioner at least at the Hindu burning-ground to register the deaths, and empower him to make the necessary orders for the disposal of a dead body after he is satisfied with the information supplied, much of the necessary trouble the Hindus complain of at present will be done up with. No doubt this will entail an additional outlay and require some modification of the law, but the gain to the public will be incalculable. It is to be hoped that some philanthropic gentlemen will make a move in this direction and induce the authorities to bring about the desired change.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, April 3. R. L. GHARAT.

The silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Japan was celebrated on the 9th instant with great popular enthusiasm throughout the country.

THE INSTALLATION AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 3.

At sunrise yesterday a salute of seventeen guns announced that H. E. the Governor had arrived on Sunday. More guns were fired a little later when his Highness the Raja paid a formal visit to H. E. the Governor at the Residency. His Highness was attended by the members of the Council of Administration. Khan Bahadur M. Cooverjee, C.I.E., Dewan; Rao Bahadur B. W. Joshi, Chief Judge ; and Rao Bahadur Vaidya, Chief Revenue Officer ; also the principal Feudatory Chiefs and relations of his Highness, the Chiefs of Vishalgad, Kapshi, and Inchalkaranji, Himmat Bahadur, the Chiefs of Kagal, Senior and Junior, Shrimants Sarlashkar Bahadur Nagojirao Patankar and Nana Sahib Ingle. The ceremonial usual on these State occasions was observed, the guard-of-honour being furnished by the detachment of the Yorkshire Light Infantry from Poona. At 9-30 the special train arrived, bringing most of the guests, who came from Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, &c.

The following are accommodated in the Visitors' Camp :—

Captain Rogers, Captain Scott, Mr. Fernyhough, Mr. Deas, Mr. Holbrooke, and Surgeon-Major Barnes, Yorkshire, L. I., General Sir G. Wolsely, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Mrs. and Miss Macpherson, Major and Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Basil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. Burder, Colonel Lindesay, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Ransom, Surgeon-Captain Austin, Mr. Waller, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Down, Mr. Henderson, Major Hobday, Mr. Ozanne, Mr. R. E. Candy, the Hon. Mr. Crowe, Miss Stouart, Miss Kerr, Miss Spottiswoode, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Dimmock, Captain and Mrs. Smith, Captain and Mrs. Ransom, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Greany, Captain and Mrs. Minchin, the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Steuart, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and Miss Mills.

The following are staying at the Residency :—

Lord and Lady Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Colonel and Mrs. Harris, Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Mr. Edgerley, Mrs. Jacob, Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C., Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., Mr. Casserley, and Colonel Grant.

At a quarter-past four in the afternoon every one assembled in the handsome durbar hall of the new palace for the public durbar to be held by his Excellency Lord Harris for installing H. H. the Raja on his gadi. The road from the eastern entrance gate was lined by the Kolhapur Infantry, and in front of the palace were drawn up the Red Rissala and a guard-of-honour of British Infantry. The newly-decorated hall presented a brilliant sight, filled as it was with Chiefs in gala costume, venerable Parsee priests in their picturesque dress, and Brahmins and Marathas with turbans of every hue. All the Southern Mahratta Country Chiefs were present by invitation of the Bombay Government. They were seated on the left in the order of precedence :—

Vyankat Rao Balwant Rao Raje Ghorpare *alias* Bala Saheb, Chief of Mudhol ; Dhundi Rao Chintaman *alias* Tatia Saheb, Chief of Sangli ; Gangadhar Rao Ganpat *alias* Bala Saheb, Chief of Miraj (senior) ; Lakshman Rao Harihar *alias* Anna Saheb, Chief of Miraj (junior) ; Ramchandra Rao Gopal *alias* Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi ; Chintaman Rao Raghunath *alias* Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvad (senior) ; Vyankat Rao Yogirao Bhave, Chief of Ramdurg ; Ganpat Rao Harihar *alias* Bapu Saheb Patwardhan, and Harihar Rao Vinayak *alias* Daji Saheb Patwardhan, Chiefs of Kurundvad, (junior).

A deputation, consisting of four high officials of the State, waited on his Excellency at the Residency at 4-45, and conducted the Governor to the palace. His Excellency who was accompanied by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Secretary to Government, Political Department, Col. Hunter, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahrata Country, Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captains Poore and Gabb, A.-D.-C.s, was received at the palace with the usual salute and other honours, and met by his Highness as he alighted from the carriage and conducted in procession through the hall to two chairs, which were placed on a lower dais in front of the permanent dais on which stood the gadi, which was presently to play an important part in the ceremony. His Highness was dressed exactly as represented in the fine full length portrait, painted by Miss Merrick, which hangs at the end of the hall, and looked extremely well. After all were seated, his Excellency Lord Harris, in clear and eloquent tones, delivered the following speech :—

Your Highness, Sardars, Jaghirdars, and Gentlemen,—I deem myself fortunate that during my tenure of that office it falls to the Governor of Bombay to confirm the pledge which the Paramount Power gave to the people of Kolhapur, when it selected your Highness to succeed to the throne which you and your ancestors have derived from the immortal Sivaji. I can well understand, Sir, that after an experience of the misfortunes that have attended your house for nearly thirty years, the people of this State have been anxiously, perhaps impatiently, looking forward to the day when the rightful heir should ascend that throne, and under such arrangements as may seem best to yourself commence to administer their affairs. I congratulate them that that day has arrived, and that it is brightened by the fact that their future ruler is a Prince of your Highness' high and amiable character. It will be not inappropriate if I refer briefly to some of the chief incidents affecting the affairs of the Kolhapur State, which have taken place between the date of your Highness' selection by the Paramount Power after the untimely and unfortunate death of your Highness' predecessor and this day. Your adoption by their Highnesses the Ranis was celebrated with due pomp and publicity, and on that occasion the British Government waived its right to receive a nazarana from the State. Measures were at once taken to secure for your Highness the best possible education and training, so that you might fit yourself for the high position you would presently attain, and that you might appreciate the solemn obligations which your house has incurred, namely, of loyalty to the Crown, and faithful adherence to the engagements, treaties, and sanads, which fix your Highness' relations with the Paramount Power. It has, I think you will admit, Sir, been your good fortune to have, not merely as a tutor, but as your friend and companion as well, Mr. Fraser, who intent on that high ideal which the members of his distinguished Service aim at in all they undertake, has given an unremitting and an affectionate solicitude to his important task. I have reason to believe that your Highness and your family appreciate his devotion as much as does the Bombay Government. Meanwhile the affairs of the State were watched over with a jealous and discriminate care by your respected father, whilst he lived, and since his death by a Council of Regency, the personnel of which could bring to bear on questions of State a political, administrative, and judicial experience, which was calculated to ensure and has resulted in the adoption of a just and broad-minded system of Government, (conforming at the same time to the Treaty obligations of the State). And whilst on that subject it is befitting that I should mention the names of the two valued officers of Government and sincere friends of the State and of your Highness personally ; I mean Colonel Wodehouse and Mr. Lee-Warner—the former, alas, has gone from us for ever, and his too early death was no doubt in some measure due to his great anxiety to himself complete the work which had occupied him of late years, and to be present when your Highness took over from him and his colleagues the responsibilities of administration. Your Highness' kindly disposition will, I know, have caused you to give a thought to-day to our lamented friend and to his daughter, whose graceful presence, which we miss to-day, has lent a charm to many of our social gatherings of late years. Of Mr. Lee-Warner, I will only say that I know that his interest in the State, and in your Highness is undiminished, and that his absence from this ceremony is due to the necessity for his presence in the Viceroy's Council until the last day of its sittings. I will briefly remind your Highness of the more important reforms which the Council of Regency have fixed their attention on during their term of office. Your land revenue system has been set in order in the first place. The Dewan was able in his Administration Report for 1889-90 to state that the whole of Kolhapur proper had been brought under the survey settlement with the exception of inam lands. Then the Kolhapur system of laws has been codified. In 1887 a statement was submitted giving a list of the enactments and rules having the force of law hitherto introduced and deemed to be in force in Kolhapur. This statement was subsequently embodied in a notification which was published by the Council of Regency with the sanction of Government on behalf of the Raja. Next, trade has been freed to a great extent. Your system in 1884 was meant to be one merely imposing import and export duties, that is customs, not transit duties ; but inasmuch as these dues were farmed out, and as there was no guarantee that export duties might not be levied on goods which had already paid import duty, and as no provision for refunds existed, it is easy to see that trade was subjected to great harassment. In 1886 this system was abolished, and a revenue estimated at about a quarter of a lakh extinguished, and the example thus set to the Southern Maratha Chiefs by the State received the warm approval of the Governor-General in Council. The treaty Jaghirdars quickly followed the good example set them, with the result that an area of some 6,500 miles, with a population of 1,500,000, is in the same position as regards free trade as is the neighbouring British territory. Your Highness can see for yourself from your State accounts that the average gross revenue of the years following on that reform has handsomely exceeded the average of the years that preceded it ; so that it is impossible to point its having resulted in a loss to the State revenues. Then again various complicated and not unimportant questions relating to hereditary customs, such as the claim of the Chief of Kapshi to receive nazarana on Kadmi inams in the Kapshi saranjam, as the nomination of the successor to the Kapshi Chiefship, and as to the seignoral rights of Kolhapur over the Suranjam of Tergal ; these have been argued by the respective parties and considered by this Government, and orders finally passed by the Secretary of State. By no means less important, having regard for the protection and guarantee afforded by the Paramount Power to the higher jaghirdars is the fact that the civil and criminal juridiction appertaining to the treaty jaghirdars of Kolhapur have been laid done by Government, and finally, your capital town has been connected by a State Railway with the main line which serves the Southern Maratha Country, and whereby, even if your Highness cannot as yet look to great pecuniary profits on the State investment, your subjects must benefit by the opening up of markets and very possibly by an increased demand for cultivable land. It is not for me at this short interval to claim for the Bombay Government or the Council of Regency that what has been done has been perfectly done, or that there is not much that remains. It will be for your Highness to pass judgment as time and experience enable you to appreciate the results, but I may claim that what has been done has been done with singleness of purpose to secure a just system of administration for your Highness to inherit : and now, Sir, having dealt with the past let me address a few words to your Highness as to the future. Your Highness has travelled over the length and breadth of India, and to the neighbouring colony of Ceylon : you have not been able, as yet, to carry out your father's wishes that you should visit England ; though I doubt not you regard that expression with a reverence befitting the solemnity of the occasion and the circumstances under which it found vent ; but you have seen for yourself many systems of administration both in British and Native State territory, and it will be for your Highness to decide what your system here is to be. For the moment you have decided, and wisely I think in order that no interruption to the orderly performance of public business may occur not to disestablish the council in so far as it is one of advice or administration, though of course its existence as one of Regency expires when your Highness seats yourself on the gadi ; and though its composition must change itself in so far as the Political Agent who could not well have a seat on it, is concerned, you propose to retain it for the moment as a council of advisers until you have decided what form your system shall take. Sir, in this important matter I think you should be untrammelled by that political advice which under your treaty engagement you are bound to accept. For friendly advice, if you think you need it, you can turn to many quarters, but your Highness should understand that the responsibility for the selection you may eventually make rests with yourself, and in that selection, the most important that can fall to the lot of a ruler, I pray that your Highness may be guided by an influence more potent, more beneficent than any to be met with on this earth. Your Highness, I have dealt with the past and the future, and there only remains for me to deal with the present object of our assembly. It is my pleasing duty to convey to your Highness the congratulations of H. E. the Viceroy upon the happy occasion, and to announce to your Highness' sirdars and people that the British Government entrusts to-day to their lawful ruler the administration of the Kolhapur State : thereby conveying the gracious assurance of the interest which her Majesty the Queen-Empress takes in the perpetuation of Native rule. In making that announcement I also express myself confident that your Highness recognises the solemn nature of the trust which now devolves upon you, of your responsibility to uphold and have regard for the rights of the jaghirdars and others subject to your rule, that your Highness recognises the value of the advice and aid which the Political Agent is by treaty bound to render you, and that your Highness recognises the fact that the surest foundation upon which the prosperity of a ruler can rest is the welfare of his subjects, and a just and progressive administration of the State. In leading your Highness to that throne to which your people will in future look for wisdom, sympathy, and justice, let me advise you to rule without fear and without favour and to think only of the right, and may that Almighty Power which guides the destinies of all, both great and humble, so direct your acts that they may earn for you that greatest reward of a wise ruler, the respect and the affection of a contented people." (Loud applause.)

A Marathi version of his Excellency's address was then read by Mr. Whitworth. After which all the assembly rose, the chairs were removed, and his Excellency conducted his Highness to the gadi, in front of which they stood, while the Chief Secretary recited his Highness's full titles, viz. : "His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur." His Excellency the Governor then declared his Highness to be invested with the administration of the affairs of the Kolhapur State. The Band outside played the National Anthem and a salute of nineteen guns announced the happy event to the multitude assembled around the palace. His Highness then presented his Peshkar to his Excellency. The khillut was then brought in and conferred on the Raja, his Excellency handing to him the handsome sword of state. The assembly then all rose with his Highness. His Highness the Maharaja then replied to his Excellency's address in the terms reported in Tuesday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*.

His Highness's words were greeted with frequent applause ; and they were pronounced with clearness and true feeling. The members of the Council, the leading Kolhapur jaghirdars, and the relatives of the Raja next advanced in turn, and were presented to his Excellency the Governor by the Political Agent. They offered the usual nazars which were touched and remitted. His Excellency then gave *attar*, *pan*, and flowers to his Highness, the Chief Secretary paying a similar compliment to the Southern Mahratta Country jaghirdars, and the Chief Judge to the Kolhapur Feudatories. His Excellency then left with the same procession as on entering.

The members of the Poona Night Club to-morrow will present the following address to the newly-installed Rajah :—

May it please your Highness,—On behalf of the Poona Night Club, or Maharashtra Bhasha Sanvardhak Mandali, Poona, we the members of the select committee, filled with the deep sense of honour conferred upon the Association in being permitted thus publicly to approach your Highness on this most joyful occasion of your Highness' installation on the gadi of Kolhapur, respectfully crave permission to convey to your Highness the Association's sincere and hearty congratulations. The people of the whole of the Kolhapur territory look upon this day as the day of rejoicings and feel eternally grateful to her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India for her Majesty's kind recognition of your Highness' sterling qualities, and for entrusting to your Highness' care their happiness, welfare, and prosperity. The love and loyalty of your Highness' subjects towards your Highness has, on several occasions, been justly evinced, and to-day's general greetings and festivities bear sufficient proof of their sincere devotedness to your Highness. Your Highness has been trained up in the way of righteousness and fed with the nourishment of wholesome doctrine. Your Highness has learnt to look upon the industry of the people as your Highness' gold mines, your Highness' bulwarks in their breasts, their contentment as your Highness' wealth, and their strength as your Highness' power, safety, and pride. No one can come across your Highness without feeling the charms of your Highness' presence and drawing some inspiration from your Highness' example. Simple in habits and industrious in work, your Highness has afforded to all those who have known your Highness and have come in contact with your Highness a fair illustration of what the Poet Wordsworth calls "plain living and high thinking." The Association's Institution was established in the year 1888 for the spread of Vernacular literature and the creation of a taste for reading in the Marathi-speaking population. It will be a source of gratification to your Highness to know that the Association hitherto have published five works, which have been highly spoken of by the Government Reporter on Native Publications, distinguished officers of Government in the Educational, Revenue, and Judicial Departments, and by the editors of almost all the newspapers in the Presidency, who have certified that the language of the works throughout is pure, the style forcible, descriptions touching and full of all beauty, and the works, on the whole, valuable contributions to Marathi literature. We crave your Highness' indulgence, while with pardonable pride we beg to draw your Highness' attention to the success and prosperity which our institution has attained. The institution has at this time fifteen life patrons, twenty-five patrons, and more than six hundred subscribers. The Chief of Jamkhandi, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Chief of Vishalgad, and several enlightened Sardars and wealthy persons of rank and honour have been pleased to favour the institution with their liberal donations. May your Highness ever recognise talent in art and literature, lay foundations of good and useful institutions, encourage all scientific pursuits, be a ready listener to the call of charity, and help the cause of your Highness' poor and afflicted subjects. May your Highness' rule over your Highness State as becomes your Highness' illustrious predecessors, and in a way that secures the success, prosperity, and permanency of her Most Gracious Majesty's Indian Empire. In conclusion, we pray to the Almighty that He in His Providence may confer upon your Highness all His choices and blessings, make your Highness' domestic life exceedingly happy, and give your Highness health and long life to rule over your Highness' State.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant G. T. M. Bridges, Royal Artillery, is ransferred to the 26th Field Battery.

Lieutenant E. B. Peacock, Unattached List, is appointed Officiating Wing Officer in the 31st Punjab Infantry.

The transfer of Lieutenant F. C. S. P. Samborne from the 13th to the 17th Bengal Infantry is cancelled,

Lieutenant W. A. Fraser, 22nd Punjab Infantry, officiates as District Recruiting Officer, *vice* Hamilton proceeding on leave.

Captain C. H. J. Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, will be appointed Station Staff Officer at Ferozepore, *vice* Lean, who resigns next month.

Lieutenants E. T. Hole, S. S. Browne, and C. J. Leahy, Royal Artillery, are transferred to the 68th, 24th and 2nd Field Battery, respectively.

Colonel A. B. Stopford, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, officiates as Assistant-Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Head-quarters, *vice* Colonel Seaward, on leave.

Lieutenant E. Layton, Welsh Fusiliers, is posted to the 1st battalion of his regiment on vacating the Adjutancy of the 4th Administrative Battalion N.-W. P. Volunteers.

Major G. M. Bullock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rohilkand District, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad District, during the absence on leave of Colonel Crawley ; and Captain G. S. C. Jenkinson, Station Staff Officer, Mooltan, will officiate at Bareilly for Major Bullock.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Unattached List will be posted as noted against their names, on arrival in India for appointment to the Staff Corps :—H. LeM. Fellowes and B. D. Fitzpatrick to 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry ; F. S. Keen to 1st Battalion, Welsh Fusiliers ; A. H. Babington to 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

Captain P. A. Bambridge, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant E. Layton, Welsh Fusiliers, have been granted a year's leave to England on private affairs ; and Staff-Captain G. R. T. Hundle, Royal Artillery, 6 months' leave on medical certificate; Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 1st Sikh Infantry, has been granted a year's extension of leave to enable him to remain with the contingent in Central Africa.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—2-3rd Gurkhas.—Captain W. H. Savage, from 1st Battalion, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command. 8th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant F. D. Browne to be Permanent Wing Officer. 38th Dogras.—Lieutenant G. H. Bell, from 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officer. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Martin, from 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Permanent Wing Officer. (This cancels the appointment of Lieutenant Roe from 5th Punjab Infantry.) 5th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant R. C. O. Creagh to be Adjutant. 2-2nd Gurkhas.—Captain J. G. Robinson, from 1st Battalion, to Officiating Wing Commander. 4th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant F. W. B. Gray to be Permanent Wing Officer ; and Lieutenant E. C. Creagh, from 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation.

THE HARBOUR STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. L. R. Gharat deserves the thanks of the five hundred passengers by the s. s. Godaveri on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, for having given publicity to the annoying incidents of that day. The arrangements at Rewas for landing and getting on the boat are short of the requirements, and on days when there is a pressure of passengers, attended with positive danger. There are two "tonies," not one as Mr. Gharat says ; but given 200 passengers—we had 250 at the very least on the 24th ultimo—and these two "tonies" to take them to the "prow," one can get a fair idea as to the horrors of the situation. Every tony that touched the pier was filled to overflowing, with a living freight of men, women, and children. There was an utter disregard to the capacity of the vessel, and that it lived through its passage so many times, was one of the mercies we had to feel grateful for.

The public is under obligations to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. for their harbour service, and Mr. Shepherd's endeavours towards the safety and convenience of the company's passengers are well-known. Your correspondent's suggestions claim his attention, and are such as could be utilized by him. The projection of the pier at Rewas into deeper water, approachable by the steamer, would be a step leading to good results. It would be a blessing to the whole district and should repay the outlay by the increased traffic the company would obtain with this facility for travellers, witness the case at Dhurumtor. A number of gentlemen from Bombay attracted by the lovely sea coast between Mandva and Alibag have invested in lands and are building on them. A facility of this kind for landing at Rewas will induce many more to join them, resulting in considerably increased traffic in the steamer's higher classes.

Till this scheme is practicable will Messrs. Shepherd and Co. oblige the travelling public by locating two more tonies at Rewas.—Yours, &c.,

ALI N. TYABJEE.

No. 19, Meadows Street, April 4.

A REMINDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am surprised that the attention of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality has not before now been directed to the state of the foot-paths along the Bellasis Road between Parel Road, and the Junction and Duncan Road—on one side as far as Treacher's shop and premises extend. Pavement has been laid down, but thence along both sides not only has no attempt been made to lay down paving, but the holes which are numerous are never filled in, loose stones are lying on the surface, and multitudes of stones which all seem to have their sharp ends uppermost protrude from the earth. This causes locomotion to be very painful to people with tender feet, and is productive of much bad temper and profanity amongst passengers generally. The origin of this state of things is lost in the dim past ; is it ever going to terminate ? V.

COUNTRY TOBACCO LICENSES.

The following reply to the petition presented to his Excellency by the dealers in country tobacco has been received :—

No. 2202 of 1894.

Revenue Dept., Bombay Castle, 27th March, 1894.

To Ahmed Saleh Mahomed and others, dealers in country Tobacco in the City of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, dated 30th November, 1893, and to state that the representation therein made, will receive the consideration of Government.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) W. L. Harvey,
Under-Secretary to Government.

As already stated, the Mingoon Prince is still at Saigon, and has apparently no intention of leaving French territory. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that his emissaries have been busy of late, and hence the widespread rumours of the Prince's approaching advent. There is some political unrest abroad in Upper Burma, and the recent attacks on police thanahs have undoubtedly, in some instances at least, been political and not mere dacoit raids. The attack on the Chaungu guard was clearly the outcome of a petty plot, in which the prime mover was a pretender from Wakema. in Lower Burma, who took the name of the Nyaungyan Prince, who died some years ago at Calcutta. The Pauk affair also was probably a political move. In this 150 men without arms set fire to thanah, at night, as already recorded, and then fled. The ten Military police who [illegible] pursuit of this party have now captured a [illegible]

THE POLICE COMMITTEE AND THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication with reference to the letter from the Hon. Mr. Mehta to the President of the Municipal Corporation, which appeared in our issue of the 8th ultimo:—

31st March 1894.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to lay before the members of the Corporation, at their next meeting, the accompanying letters from Mr. Cooper, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Douglas, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah, and myself.

These letters are in reply to the communication of the 2nd March, 1894, from the Honourable Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta to your address, in which Mr. Mehta brings to notice his failure to discharge his duties as the representative of the Corporation on the recent Police Increase Committee, and explains that this failure was due to the determination of the chairman and of certain members of the committee, in spite of Mr. Mehta's earnest and repeated representations to withhold from him all the facts on which the Police Commissioner's arguments in support of an increase of police were based. The above-mentioned ex-members of the committee have asked me to forward these letters to you because, at the chairman's request, during the sittings of the committee, I discharged the duties of secretary.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. M. Campbell.

Bombay, 30th March, 1894.

To the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—With reference to the Honourable Mr. Mehta's letter to your address of the 2nd of March, I regret to be unable to agree with the statements therein made.

I must think before Mr. Mehta came to the meeting of the committee he had not considered what course he was going to take in the inquiry. He never definitely stated what papers he wished to see or what evidence he wished to have collected.

On the second meeting the first which Mr. Mehta attended, I was not present.

I understood that some discussion took place regarding the course that should be taken, and no definite decision was then arrived at.

On the next occasion the Commissioner of Police was willing to answer fully all questions Mr. Mehta wished to put to him and to furnish any further particulars. Mr. Mehta put a number of questions, to all of which the Commissioner of Police gave full answers. At the same time the Commissioner furnished certain papers and statistics which were embodied as appendices to the Report. At the end of that meeting Mr. Mehta was quite undecided when he could attend another meeting. He certainly did not suggest that he meant to make any further inquiries of the Commissioner of Police. I understood that if he could not attend any further meeting the draft report and papers should be sent to him, and, if he did not agree with the report, he would write a minute of dissent.

He mentioned that he had so many business appointments he would not be likely to attend any more meetings.—I have, &c.,

C. P. Cooper.

Police Commissioner's Office Bombay, March 1894.

From R. H. Vincent, Esq., C.I.E., Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay. To the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to the Honourable Mr. Pherozshah Mehta's letter to your address of the 2nd March, 1894, I am of opinion that from the beginning Mr. Mehta misunderstood what were the intentions of Government in appointing a committee and his position as the delegate of the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta began by putting to me certain questions regarding the duties performed by individual members of the force, and I referred him as regards several of them to my report to Government, which he confessed not to have read. Other questions referred to petty details, and these I thought it right to decline to answer ; and the chairman of the committee ruled that such minute matters of police administration, for which I am responsible to Government alone, need not be gone into.

Acting on the suggestion of the chairman and several members of the committee, I prepared and supplied a statement, containing what I think most complete details of the distribution and working of the police so far as they could be possibly required by the committee. Copy of this statement was handed or sent to Mr. Mehta. So far as I remember, he and all other members of the committee were entirely satisfied with it. Mr. Mehta questioned me at some length as regards the figures and other points in this document. I believe I answered him fully and have no recollection, that he was in any way dissatisfied. I noticed that the Honorable Mr. Mehta, in his letter to the President of the Corporation, makes no mention that he was furnished with this statement. I taxed him with this omission when I lately met him, and he acknowledged he had forgotten to do so. Mr. Mehta, in my opinion, had ample time to compose any minute of qualified dissent he wished to make. I do not see that he had any reason for complaint. I say qualified dissent because on the last occasion when I spoke to him on the subject, he gave me to understand that he was not averse to an increase. Mr. Cotton, who was present at the time, will, I doubt not, recollect this somewhat remarkable fact.—I have, &c.,

R. H. Vincent,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, March 30.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I have read the Honourable Mr. Pherozshah Mehta's letter to you regarding the Police Increase Committee, and as it seems to me to contain a most misleading statement of what occurred, I feel bound to record my dissent.

Mr. Mehta was the one member of the committee who appeared to take no trouble to master the details of the question before coming to the meetings. The first of these meetings was called somewhat hurriedly, and Mr. Mehta was unable to attend, but surely in the week that elapsed before the next meeting he might have taken the trouble to read the papers if it had only been out of courtesy to the other gentlemen who were associated with him on the committee. On the occasion of that second meeting he was, I think, the last member of the committee to arrive. When he sat down he said, "I have not read the papers," but he at once began to put questions, many of which would have been unnecessary if he had studied the papers. At first this seemed to me to be sheer waste of time, but it soon became evident that his intention was to lead the chairman into some ruling which might be used against him afterwards. This was so evident that I called attention to it at the time, and his letter to the Corporation shows that I was correct in that opinion.

On page 2 of his letter he says, the chairman ruled that "the intention of Government in referring the papers to the committee was that the Commissioner's report should be considered to establish the facts which it contains.

I believe that a wrong interpretation has been put upon what the chairman said. What I understood was that the papers were submitted to us to see if we considered that the Commissioner had proved the facts stated in his letter, and that that letter should form the basis of the enquiry. To carry out this view, I suggested that members should ask questions on any points on which they required information. It appeared to me that the Commissioner was always ready to answer questions which had any real bearing on the discussions, but when a number of questions were put which related to petty details of administration, he was right in saying that these matters must be left to his discretion. We were met to discuss the grave question of whether the police force was sufficient for the protection of the City, and not to haggle over small matters of detail.

Mr. Mehta never attempted to show that the force at the disposal of the Commissioner was sufficient to grapple with an emergency, but he endeavoured to make out that in times of peace the police were not over-worked, and that a little more work might be screwed out of them.—I have, &c.,

C. Douglas.

Bombay, Love Grove, 31st March, 1894.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Sir,—I perceive from the daily papers that the Honourable Mr. Mehta has addressed a long letter to you, in which he writes disparagingly regarding the manner in which the proceedings of the Police Increase Committee, of which I was a member, were conducted. I was present at all the meetings of the committee, and I am therefore in a position to state that the meetings were conducted in quite a regular manner. I am also perfectly satisfied that all reasonable information which was needed was supplied to us. Government had sent to each member the report of the Commissioner of Police and other papers bearing on the question, and the Commissioner furnished a further detailed statement to each of us. The Commissioner was cross questioned with regard to figures contained in his statement by the Honourable Mr. Mehta, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, and other members of the committee, who were satisfied with the correctness of the statement. I arrived at the conclusion that there was great and immediate need for an increase to the Bombay City Police Force, and I therefore, gave my vote in favour of the recommendation. I do not see that any member who studied the question and fully considered the arguments set forth, could fail to come to a conclusion that an increase was required.—I have, &c.,

AGA AKBAR SHAH.

Bombay, 30th March, 1894.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—In his letter to your address, dated the 2nd March, 1894, the Honourable Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta explains how it happened that he neither signed the report of the Police Increase Committee nor wrote a minute of dissent. According to this letter Mr. Mehta withdrew from performing his duties as a member of the committee because, in spite of every endeavour on his part, he failed to obtain any information regarding the necessity of the proposed increase of police.

I do not think Mr. Mehta's letter describes with any reasonable approach to accuracy either his own behaviour to the committee or the proceedings of the committee in deliberating on the necessity and the suitableness of the Commissioner's proposals for an increase of police. Though no further distant than Matheran Mr. Mehta failed to attend the first meeting of the committee. At that meeting Government were pleased to supply each member of the committee not only with the Police Commissioner's report, but with every important paper on the long-discussed subject of the increase of Bombay police. At the next meeting, Mr. Mehta, who was nearly half-an-hour late in arriving, contended that it was part of the functions of the committee to call for fresh reports and to summon and examine any number of witnesses. This theory of endless and aimless enquiry the chairman did not accept. He ruled that the committee were not intended to and had no authority to summon witnesses or to call for reports. The enquiry entrusted to the committee did not go behind the facts supplied by the Commissioner of Police. This ruling of the chairman's did not mean that the members of the committee should not ask for and receive full information from the Commissioner of Police. A question asked by Mr. Douglas on this point at once made the meaning of the ruling clear. Mr. Mehta then proceeded to interrogate the Commissioner. His first question or two proved, what indeed he admitted to certain members of the committee, that, before he entered the committee-room, Mr. Mehta had not taken the trouble to read the Commissioner's report which had been in his possession for nearly a week. To such of Mr. Mehta's questions as were already fully answered, the Commissioner of Police referred Mr. Mehta to the passages in his report. To other enquiries regarding matters of minute departmental detail and discipline the Commissioner declined to communicate fuller particulars than his report supplied. In the case of two general subjects, police distribution and the control of street traffic, before the close of the meeting, the chairman arranged with the Commissioner of Police for the supply of details. At or before the next meeting the Commissioner of Police furnished the statements of police distribution and of street accidents which are appended to the committee's report. The whole of the next meeting passed in the Commissioner's explaining to Mr. Mehta and to other members of the committee the details of these tables and of other statements in his report. To no question that was asked did the Commissioner fail to return a ready and complete answer. At the close of these explanations Mr. Mehta stated he had no further question to ask. He dropped no hint that the special information supplied was either inaccurate or incomplete. He suggested no new source of information; he put forward no fresh topic of inquiry. It is remarkable that Mr. Mehta's letter to the Corporation contains no reference to the information which was supplied to him at this meeting and with which, I believe, every member of the committee supposed Mr. Mehta to be satisfied.

In discussing the date of our next meeting, Mr. Mehta intimated that his engagements would prevent him attending any future meetings of the committee. He further intimated that if the committee agreed to accept the Commissioner's proposals he would be obliged to record a minute of dissent. The next meeting passed in discussing certain proposals put forward by Mr. Vijbhukandas. As at the former meeting the Commissioner of Police was careful to supply all available information and explanation. The result is Mr. Vijbhukandas' valuable minute advocating a reduction in the requirements of the Commissioner of Police. Before the meeting closed each of the Commissioner's main proposals was discussed and put to the vote. All the members present agreed to the need of an increase; and all but Mr. Vijbhukandas, who considered some smaller addition sufficient, approved the Commissioner's proposals. It was settled that a draft report should be drawn up, and that if he thought it necessary Mr. Vijbhukandas should write a minute of qualified dissent. At the next meeting the draft report was read and approved, and Mr. Vijbhukandas' minute was put in. The draft report was sent to Mr. Mehta for his signature or for a record of dissent. Meanwhile Mr. Mehta had gone out of Bombay without leaving any address, so that some days passed before the report reached him. Mr. Mehta returned the report without either signing it or recording any reasons for dissenting from the committee's recommendations.

During the whole of the committee's proceedings, so far as I am in a position to judge, Mr. Mehta made no attempt to master the Commissioner's proposals, to formulate objections to them, or to propose any alternative or amendment. He treated the committee with the scantiest courtesy. He took no pains to attend its meetings or to acquaint himself with the materials supplied to the committee for report. Though a great part of one and the whole of a second sitting of the committee were passed in furnishing special information, to the accuracy of which Mr. Mehta took no exception, and to the completeness of which he suggested no addition, in his letter to the President he makes bold to assert that he gave up questioning because all attempt to obtain information was idle. Throughout his connection with the committee Mr. Mehta has neither suggested nor recorded a single consideration of general importance or of practical value. He has not even hinted at any ground for dissent from the conclusions embodied in the report of the Commissioner of Police. After the fullest supply of material and information Mr. Mehta, in his letter to the Corporation, tries to cover his failure to perform his duties as a member of the committee and as a representative of the Corporation by the baseless allegation that, in the face of his earnest protest, the committee combined to withhold from him information without which any practical consideration of the requisite increase of police was impossible.—I have, &c.,

J. M. CAMPBELL.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur HORMUSJI DADABHOY, the 4th Judge.)

AN OATH TAKEN ON A SACRED BOOK.

RUTTONBAI HORMUSJI VS FATMABAI MAHOMEDALLY AND ANOTHER.

In this suit, the plaintiff, who is a lady Parsee medical practitioner in Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendants, who are husband and wife, a sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of remuneration, agreed and promised to be paid to the plaintiff, by the defendants, in consideration of the plaintiff's medical services and treatment, rendered to the first defendant, Fatmabai, for nine months, from November 1892 to July 1893. The second defendant, who is the husband of Fatmabai, undertook to pay the plaintiff the amount claimed, but neither defendant did so, although repeated demands were made.

On the case being called, Mr. Moir, who appeared for the plaintiff, applied for leave to withdraw the suit, on the ground that his client had been satisfied by the defendants having taken an oath on a sacred book, that no claim was due to the plaintiff by them.

His Honour allowed the case to be withdrawn, on the understanding that the plaintiff was not to have liberty to bring a fresh action on the same cause against the defendants.

Mr. Moir then applied for half Court's costs, which the Judge disallowed as the case had been part heard.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 24th March was 321, against 279 and 307 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 148. There were 52 deaths from cholera, against 42 and 40 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 25. There were 12 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 8 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus, against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 110 and 30 respectively, against 100 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 35·9 per mille per annum against 27·2, the mean of the last five years.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 28.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE MODI.

The death of Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Cursetjee Modi, who was universally known by the title of "Davur," removes from the Parsee community of Surat a prominent figure. The deceased belonged to the ancient and well-known family of Modi and was respected by the whole Parsee community of Surat, and acknowledged as the head of the community, for whose progress and welfare he had striven hard and with no little success. The deceased had reached the patriarchal age of 92, but he remained active till the last; and about a year ago his Excellency Lord Harris obtained for him the sanction of the Government of India, acknowledging the hereditary nature of the title of Davur, and under his own hand was pleased to issue a *sanad* to that effect to the deceased gentleman, whose influence was widespread. In his young life he was the *persona grata* of society, but he ha since preferred to lead a solitary life. Khan Bahadur Rustomjee's father died at Surat, on the 28th of June, 1827, and at his third day's (oothamna) ceremony, the Khan Bahadur was acknowledged the head of the community by the Parsees and was presented with a shawl by the Punchayat, according to ancient usage. At this time the judge of Surat enquired of the Sadar Adalat about the rights and privileges of Mr. Modi, and in reply the head of the Sadar Adalat wrote a letter on the 17th September, 1827, from which we give the following extract.—"With reference to paras 4th and 5th of your letter abovementioned, I am further instructed to observe, that the Modi is only recognised by the courts as the person at the head of the Parsee community of Surat, empowered to assemble an *Unjoomun* and in conjunction with such an assembly, to answer questions on reference made to them; but, possessing no paramount voice therein, nor being capable in these matters of acting alone."

In the year 1828 a Tower of Silence was erected outside the Sahura Gate and the late Mr. Modi, in conjunction with the late Mr. Edaljee Cawasjee Sethna, Mr. Camajee Muncherjee Bhownuggree, and Mr. Muncherjee Edaljee Dhanjee Mehta, worked with great zeal and at the sacrifice of time and labour, to procure funds for that purpose. On the 22nd of January, 1831, the Hon. Mr. Romer, the then acting Governor of Bombay, held a durbar at his bungalow for the purpose of presenting a khillut to Mr. Modi. On that occasion the Governor made a speech in which he laid special stress upon the necessity of upholding the rights of Mr. Davur's family and of acknowledging and respecting him as the head of the community. In the year 1833, grain became excessivly dear owing to famine, when Mr. Davur greatly supported the movement of preventing the exportation of grain from the district of Surat to other parts of the country as was done in the time of the Nabobs as well as of the East India Company. He had also made a memorial to Mr. Gregor Grant, the then judge of Surat, to support the movement. In the year 1837, which is memorable for the great fire that raged (for three days, and worked havoc in Surat, he greatly assisted many destitute people, and was instrumental in organising the movement to start a relief fund. In the year 1861, deceased was appointed a member of the Parsee Law Commission, presided over by Sir Joseph Arnold. The other members of the Commission were the late Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel and Mr. Henry Newton, judge of the Sadur Adalat. The members of the Commission were allowed Rs. 1,250 each; but Mr. Framji Patel was the only member, who refused to accept the remuneration on the ground that the Commission was appointed in the interests of the Parsee community. Khan Bahadur Davur differed from the report of the Commission in respect of the rights of the Parsee girls as to the inheritance of property. He was opposed to the Parsee girls inheriting the property of their deceased husband or father, and had made a minute which was attached to the report of the Commission. He was of opinion that if a Parsee died intestate only one-eighth of his property should go to his daughter or widow and the remaining to his son.

Mr. Rustomji Modi was considered the first citizen of Surat. At the durbar held in Surat on the 19th January, 1874, by Sir Bartle Frere, the then Governor of Bombay, the first chair on the right hand of his Excellency was occupied by Mr. Narsaidas Lukhmidas, the Nagar Shett. Mr. Rustomji objected to that, and asserted that none save himself was entitled to the seat. This led to a long centroversy, and the Governor in Council had once for all to settle as to who was entitled to the first chair on a public occasion. At a subsequent durbar Mr. Pinhey, the District and Sessions Judge of Surat, had allowed Mr. Modi to take the first chair and the Nagar Shett was given the second chair. This was done, as the Government subsequently announced in a resolution, only to avoid unpleasantness on that occasion. The public of Surat were next asked as to what was their feeling on the subject, and wished to know as to who the people thought was entitled to the first chair. The Hindus and the Mahomdans gave their opinion in favour of the Nagarshett, while the Parsees, without expressing their views one way or the other, replied that they would abide by the decision of Mr. Pinhey and would be contented with whatever was decided by the British Government, in whom they had full faith, and believed that nothing unjust would be done by Government. On the 4th March, 1864, Mr. Pinhey had made a minute to the effect that although Mr. Modi was the head of the Parsee Punchayet, yet in every public meeting in Surat, where people of all the different communities were present the Nagarshett's position was certainly superior to that of Modi or Davur.

In recognition of the services done to the British Government, Mr. Modi received valuable grants of land on the bank of the river Nurbudda, in 1870. In 1877 in honour of the Proclamation Durbar at Delhi he was given the title of Khan Bahadur. The deceased had successfully fought against the objectionable clause in the Testamentary Act, which the Government of India decided would not be applicable to the Parsees who died intestate and that the Administrator-General would not interfere in such a case. This important amendment in the Administrator General's Act was brought about by his sole exertions. The Khan Bahadur was a great favourite with the British officers with whom he had come into contact. He has left no issue and his brother's sons respected him as their father, the sons are well-known among the Parsee community, and they hold very high positions in different parts of Gujerat. Mr. Kekhosro Edulji Modi, B.A., the eldest brother, is a large jagirdar, the second brother Mr. Bomonji, who is an M.A., of the Bombay University, is the District Deputy Collector of Kaira; next comes Mr. Kavashah, who has also received a college education and is another jagirdar; the fourth brother Khan Bahadar Burjorji, M.A., LL.B., is the judge of the Surat Small Causes Court; while the last brother Mr. Jehangir, B.A., LL.B., is a subordinate judge at Dholka. The deceased was always loyal to the British Government. The name of the deceased gentleman is associated in public and private prayers along with those of the renowned heroes and leaders of the community, by a resolution passed by the Parsee community of Surat at the third day or *oothamna* ceremony of the deceased. His brother, Mr. Eduljee, succeeds him in the office of Davur.

Mr. J. D. Rees's report on the increase of crimes in certain of the ryotwari villages in Tinnevelly consequent on the transfer of the control of the village watchmen from the inhabitants of the village to the direct control of Government, the publication of which was asked for at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, was written in 1879, when Mr. Rees was Assistant Collector in that District.

A gruesome triple murder has been committed at a village called Sont, in the Agra district. One Bhura, a Hindu of the Brahmin caste, eloped with the wife of a man, named Dhir Dhar, and all attempts to trace the fugitives proved unavailing, but after an absence of some months they returned to their native village, whereupon the injured husband and seven friends attacked them. They took refuge in a house by locking themselves in. The assailants then set fire to the house, and all three, man, woman, and her little child, were burnt to death. Great indignation is felt generally at Agra at the brutality of the murder. All the accused, except Bhura, the principal, have been arrested, and are being tried by Mr. Cruickshank, the Collector.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee (retiring chairman), Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, S. Rebsch, E. B. Carrol, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and K. N. Kabraji.

ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN.

The retiring Chairman said the next business on the agenda was the election of a Chairman for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in accordance with notice he had given, moved that Mr. G. W. Roughton be elected Chairman of the Committee for the year 1894-95. He said: I do not think many words are needed from me to commend the proposition to your acceptance. Mr. Roughton has been a member of the Committee for the last twelve months, and in the course of that period we have found that his opinions on Municipal questions have always been characterised by strong common-sense and freedom from prejudice, and he has always studied the best interests of the Municipality. We have especially valued his advice on matters of business and points of law. At no time did this more appear than during the consideration of the last budget; we all know how he assisted us at that time with his advice and opinion. The duties of Chairman of the Standing Committee are becoming more and more severe, and it is gratifying at a time when, I regret to say, the interest of European members shows signs of flagging, that we can point to Mr. Roughton as one who takes a keen and continued interest in the business of the Municipality. I beg to move the resolution that he be elected Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in seconding the proposition, said that he entirely concurred with everything that had fallen from Mr. Javerilal. The Standing Committee were fortunate in electing as their head a gentleman who during the brief period of twelve months had proved himself worthy of all trust, not only from the members of the Committee, but also from the public at large. His qualities of head and heart had been universally appreciated and admired, as had been his sterling abilities and rectitude in all questions of principle that had come before the Corporation and the Committee. Mr. Roughton deserved the honour of being elected Chairman of the Committee although he had only been a member of it for twelve months.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas said that no better selection could be made by the Committee than the one proposed by Mr. Javerilal.

Dr. Viegas, in supporting the proposition, said that they would have an excellent Chairman in Mr. Roughton.

The retiring Chairman endorsed the opinions that had been expressed by other members. He had not the least doubt that Mr. Roughton would ably fill the chair; he was a good business man, and as such would fill the chair with credit to himself and advantage to the Committee.

The motion having been unanimously carried, Mr. Roughton took the chair amidst loud applause.

The new Chairman said: I need hardly say that I feel it a matter of extreme honour that after one year's service on the Committee I have been elected as your Chairman. I thank the members who have spoken for the extremely kind words they have used. I trust that at the expiration of my year of office the work I may have an opportunity of doing will be found to have been well done. (Cheers.)

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Dr. Viegas said that before they proceeded to the next business on the agenda, it was his pleasing duty to propose that the best thanks of the Committee be tendered to Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee for the very valuable services he had rendered as Chairman of the Standing Committee, and for the zeal and ability he had manifested in the discharge of the important duties of the office. He believed he was interpreting the feelings of all the members, when he said that Dr. Cowasjee has displayed great zeal and ability as their Chairman. The services he had rendered during the last two years were such as to entitle Dr. Cowasjee to the most hearty thanks of the Committee. Thos services were most conspicuous in the occasion of the consideration of the last budget when he helped their efforts in a most remarkable and effective way. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the proposition, said that in proof of the remark he made a few minutes ago as to the duties of the Chairman becoming more and more severe, he could point to the work done by their retiring Chairman. Dr. Cowasjee came to the Municipal office from day to day for the purpose of being posted up in regard to the various items of business which he, as Chairman, had to submit to the Corporation. The Chairman had always a very difficult task to perform at the meetings of the Corporation, in being subjected to enquiries respecting the many propositions submitted by him as Chairman of the Committee. He was in fact often in the position of a person in the witness-box being subjected to a keen and searching examination by the seventy-two members of the Corporation. (Laughter and "hear, hear.") That Dr. Cowasjee should have acquitted himself so well all that time at the Corporation meetings, spoke volumes in his favour. (Applause.)

Mr. Carrol did not wish to give a silent vote in favour of the motion. He was sure that every member of the Committee regretted that the time had come for Dr. Cowasjee's retirement from the chair he had so admirably filled. (Cheers.) He had no doubt the proposition would be carried with acclamation.

The motion having been unanimously carried,

Dr. Cowasjee thanked the members for their kind expression of opinion regarding his occupancy of the chair during the last two years. What little he had been able to do had been done by the cordial support and co-operation of the members of the Committee. He once more thanked them for the way in which the proposal has been carried. He also expressed his thanks to the Secretary (Mr. H. W. Barrow) who during the two years of his office assisted him very ably and zealously in the discharge of his duties, and particularly at the time when the Budget was under consideration. (Cheers.)

PURCHASE OF COALS.

Sanction was given to the purchase, from Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co. of 250 tons of Powell's Duffryn and 250 tons Davison's West Hartley Coal, at Rs. 19-6 and Rs. 17-6 per ton, respectively, delivered at Love Grove. The total cost, Rs. 9,187-8, to be met from the grant for coal for the Love Grove engines during 1894-95.

THE MAHOMEDAN AND BENI-ISRAEL BURYING GROUND.

Consideration was given to a memorandum, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner reporting how the Municipal proportion of the cost of Wari Bunder Road improvement and provision of burial-ground for Mahomedans and Beni-Israel could be met.

It was resolved to forward the report to the President of the Corporation with the recommendation that the Municipal portion of the works in question amounting to Rs. 8,51,655 be defrayed out of loan funds, and that as Rs. 1,82,653 of that amount had already been provided for in the loan of Rs. 23,25,000.

That Government be asked to sanction the raising of a loan of Rs. 7,19,000 to meet the cost of the balance. That the loan of Rs. 7,19,000 be raised at four per cent. and run for a period of forty years and be raised in two instalments: one of Rs. 4,19,000 to be raised in 1895-96 and one of Rs. 3,00,000 in 1896-97. That as there are available balances, no funds on that account should be borrowed this year, and sanction should be given to the payment of advances not exceeding the total of Rs. 8,51,655 from available balances to be adjusted against the loan funds as received.

BUILDING MATERIALS ON A PUBLIC ROAD.

In accordance with the request of the Municipal Commissioner sanction was given to the filing of a suit against Messrs. Venkoo Balloo and Co., contractors for Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway's new building, in Hornby Road, and the building for the Army and Navy Stores, for the recovery of Rs. 4,955-6-6, being the amount due by the contractors for the deposit of materials on the public road.

BENGAL COAL.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a report from Mr. M. C. Murzban, respecting the result of the trial of Bengal coal.

Mr. Murzban stated that it appeared to him that with a view to encourage local industries, Sanctora coal might be used at the Love Grove Pumping Engine if it could be had at a rate about twenty per cent. below that of a mixture of Cardiff and West Hartley coal. He was informed that where Bengal coal was in regular use as in the water-works stations at Calcutta, it had been found necessary to fix mechanical stokers, about the cost of which he was making enquiries.

The Committee resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, after the business of the installation at Rampur is over, goes out into camp for a shooting excursion along the foot of the hills in the Moradabad and Bareilly districts. The party will be joined towards the end of the week by Sir George White, and for a few days by the Chief Justice, Sir John Edge.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council an explanatory note on the provincial budget for 1894-95 was presented. The revenue last year exceeded the estimate by Rs. 11,80,000, while the increase in expenditure was only Rs. 2,74,000, giving a net improvement of over nine lakhs. The chief heads under which the revenue developed were railways 4½ lakhs, stamps Rs. 2,63,000 and excise 1½ lakh. The expenditure would have been less than was estimated but for the payment of 4½ lakhs on account of exchange compensation. The year closed with a surplus of nearly ten lakhs above the minimum balance of twenty lakhs—thus enabling Bengal to meet the call of the Government of India. The year 1894-95 is expected to close with 22 lakhs in hand. Over two lakhs will be devoted to carrying out police reforms and an additional lakh will be provided for irrigation works, but two lakhs less will be spent on buildings and roads. The revenue is said to be wonderfully elastic, and as the year wears on funds may become available for measures likely to prove beneficial to the people of the province. The clauses of the Bengal Municipal Bill were discussed, an amendment being adopted that no scheme of reform was to be forced on a Municipality which was not approved by at least two-thirds of the whole number of commissioners.

A case of considerable interest is now pending at the Calcutta Revenue Board, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens being charged with the investigation. The facts are these: The Court of Wards held that the petitioner, Mussamut Bissesswaira Koer, widow and heiress of Barham Narain Singh, of Narham, was incapable of administering the estate. Against this decision she has petitioned. Sir Griffith Evans and Mr. Woodroffe appear for the petitioner, and Mr. Jackson for the dowager ranees. Several issues have been raised by counsel for the petitioner. The case was argued at great length yesterday, when Mr. Woodroffe, for the petitioner, filed a long petition, setting forth the details of her grievance, after which Sir Griffith Evans addressed the Court, pointing out that the petitioner was a thoroughly rational and intelligent person, and quite able to manage the affairs of the estate. Counsel said she had been treated in such a manner as no English lady would suffer, and that she was justified in appointing her own manager. The further hearing of the case has been fixed for Friday next.

A public meeting was held at Bangalore, on Saturday evening, to solicit subscriptions for the proposed Pasteur Institute. Colonel Henderson, British Resident, took the chair. The following resolutions were carried unanimously: That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to assist in the project of forming a Pasteur Institute for India, and in furtherance of this object appoints the following gentlemen to be members of a local committee for the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, for the purpose of colllecting subscriptions:—Messrs. Hewetson, Olleff, Naiamsawmy Moodeliar, Abdul Rahman and Major Ravenshaw, with Surgeon-Colonel Gaye as Secretary to the local committee. Resolved also that the Mysore Government be invited to co-operate in the scheme of forming a Pasteur Institute in India, and that that Government and the citizens of the pettah of Bangalore be invited to send representatives to the local committee. A subscription list was opened, and Rs. 1,505 subscribed, which includes Rs. 1,000 from the Municipality.

The Madras Budget statement shows a very satisfactory increase of revenue. Comparing the revised estimates with the budget for the current year, the receipts are better by nearly 5¾ lakhs, and the charges show a saving of two lakhs, thus converting an estimated deficit of over seven lakhs into a surplus of about half-a-lakh. The closing balance stands at nearly 26½ lakhs, as compared with 17 lakhs in the budget. In the coming year the receipts are estimated at 310 lakhs, and the expenditure at 316½ lakhs, thus reducing the balance to 20 lakhs. It is stated that "a large saving under Forests will result chiefly from the scheme for the revision of the subordinate forest staff not having been sanctioned." The Madras Public Works Department alone have been "cut" to the extent of a lakh and a-half of rupees—including the allotment for a new women and children's hospital, "which has for the present been abandoned in view of other arrangement still under consideration."

In response to a petition from the prisoner, the Government of India have remitted one year of the sentence of two years and two days' imprisonment passed upon Charles Wilson, one of the directors of the Himalaya Bank. The Government order in the matter, it is understood, specifies no particular grounds on which the decision has been taken. The evidence elicited in the course of the trial unquestionably went to show, that though he had been weak enough to lend himself to criminal transactions, he was, in the main, a man of honest instincts.

Rather a notable question in reference to the new Tariff Act has been raised by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce, who have suggested to Government that puggries, chudders, cummerbunds and other made-up articles of clothing, though manufactured of cotton, should be made liable to customs duty as "wearing apparel." The Government of India, however, have declined to be drawn on the subject, merely replying that "under the law as it stands these articles are exempt from duty as piece-goods." No other answer of course was to have been expected, and from a public point of view it would seem to be better policy to let the exclusion of the cotton imports stand out in its full ugliness, rather than endeavour to chip off small corners by expedients like this, which, moreover, would not have any appreciable effect in relieving the revenues.

Dr. Forsyth's report on the health of the Port of Calcutta during the past year has not yet been issued, but its main features have been briefly reviewed by the Bengal Government. One thousand vessels, it appears, arrived in port during the year, and of these three-fourths were inspected. About the same proportion of inspections was made in the case of vessels leaving port. Three Native vessels arrived from Jeddah with pilgrims, and reported a considerable mortality on the voyage. It was ascertained on inspection of these vessels that in several instances the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act and the rules framed under its sanction for the conveyance of the Red Sea pilgrim traffic had been infringed; but the vessels, it is stated, left port soon after arrival, and no steps could be taken against them. This is a highly regrettable omission, and it is satisfactory to learn that steps have been taken to ensure in the future a prompt prosecution for any infringement of the law.

The Manohar Dass Eye Hospital at Allahabad was opened a short time ago by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces: it is named from its late founder, a wealthy native of Allahabad, to whose liberality and to the energy and resource of Dr. Hall, its successful completion is due. Sir Charles Crosthwaite's policy in regard to the erection of dispensaries, hospitals, and the like, is of a very sound character, as he discourages such enterprise unless endowments are also assured sufficient for their maintenance. Charitable gifts are all very well, but it is hardly fair that the cost of their future upkeep should be an unsought burden on municipal and district funds.

Advices received in India state that Mr. Hughes, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, who was shot in the eyes by one of his assistants in the Rewah jungles some time ago, has slightly improved, being now able to see a little. The case is being treated by German specialists.

Further particulars of the shooting accident at Glendale Estate, Coonoor, in which Mr. Brown's little girl received a pellet in the hand, appear to show that the result might have been much more serious than it was. The weapon, it appears, was a saloon-rifle, and the target a piece of round zinc roofing. A boy of 17 years fired at the zinc, which was held up by another boy. The bullet passed clean through the latter's cap and entered the hand of Mr. Brown's little girl, who was standing close by.

MR. JOSEPH ROCK.

The recent visit of Mr. Joseph Rock (a name so long and intimately connected with the financial affairs of Hyderabad) to the Nizam's capital, writes the *Pioneer* has furnished occasion for a gratuitous attack upon that gentleman in the local press which should not be allowed to go untraversed. It is many years ago since Mr. Rock was appointed Agent to the Hyderabad Government in London. In that important and confidential position he advanced a large sum of money not only to the State, but also to Sir Salar Jung. When Sir Asman Jah came into office a larpe portion of Mr. Rock's business was transferred to Messrs. King & Co., but his claims remained unsettled. In 1889-90, at the invitation of the Hyderabad Government, Mr. Rock came out to India with a view to the settlement of the account. The matter was arranged with so much satisfaction to both sides, that at its conclusion Mr. Rock received a complimentary letter from Sir Asman Jah: and his connection was continued for the payment of salaries and pensions to Hyderabad officials in England and other similar services. At the same time a considerable portion of the debt due to him from the Salar Jung estate was discharged. Mr. Rock then returned to England, and from that time forward he has been advancing considerable sums from time to time on behalf of the Hyderabad Government. He has lately taken the opportunity of being on a voyage round the world to pay a three weeks' visit to the city where he has so much business to attended to, and this is how he is assailed in consequence. For some time past, says the *Deccan Budget*, Colonel McLeod's house in Tarbund has been advertised as being "to let," and we now learn on the best of authority that the house has been rented by His Highness's Government for the use of Mr. Joseph Rock, the ex-Agent of this State On inquiry, we have ascertained that Colonel McLeod and Mr. Lawder are related, and that Mr. Rock has come to Hyderabad to pursue his claims against this Government, and for coming the State provides him with a house to live in. On the last occasion (in 1889-90) that Mr. Rock was here, he made a claim against the State for compensation for his detention here, and also for the loss of his partner, who, he contended, had gone mad, and died because of his absence. He also contended that, all on account of Hyderabad, he had lost £13,000 over a forced sale of his house in Worcestershire, and claimed compensation on this account. It is for the public to judge whether claims of this nature do not justity very unfavourable assumption against the perpetrators of them, and we think that some one is responsible for the entertainment of these preposterous claim."

It will be already in part apparent from what has been said above that this is an attempt to put a sinister complexion upon a straightforward matter. It is not true that Mr. Rock came out on the former occasion to prosecute a claim against the Nizam's Government; he came at the invitation of the Government to assist in the settlement of a probably complicated account. It is not true that he has come now to press other claims against the Government: he has come presumably to get a refund of the balance of the money he advanced to the younger Sir Salar Jung. It is incorrect to speak of Mr. Rock as "ex-Agent of the State," seeing that he is still employed as Agent in the matters indicated above. It is true we believe that owing to the long delay in the settlement of his claims he was obliged to sell a property in Worcestershire at a heavy loss in order to replace money in his firm that had become locked up in Hyderabad: but it is not true that he made this the subject of a claim though he may have mentioned it (as he was certainly entitled to do) as a reason for expediting the settlement. It is true, again, that owing to the worry and annoyance of the Hyderabad business Mr. Rock's partner broke down in health and died shortly after Mr. Rock's return, but it is not true that Mr. Rock ever made this the occasion of a claim against the Nizam's Government. It is not true that the Nizam's Government has hired a house for Mr. Rock at the cost of Rs. 600 a month, but it is true that they have hired a small empty bungalow for Rs. 60 a month in which he has been provided with house accommodation only. It is therefore most unfair to speak of Mr. Rock as if he were an adventurer putting forward claims that cannot be justified, and as a man endeavouring to sponge upon the Nizam. Mr. Rock has been the friend and Agent of the Nizam's State for 30 years; he always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the first and second Sir Salar Jung and has probably done and suffered more for Hyderabad in a pecuniary point of view than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Nizam's subjects. If there is any touch of discredit in the story we have unfolded, it surely does not lie upon his shoulders.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

Since writing last week, observes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," concerted action has been taken on the cotton duties. The preliminary meeting at the rooms of the British Indian Association was a gathering of representative men from all sections of society, European and Native. A special sub committee has now been formed to draft an address to the House of Commons, and a requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta is in course of signature asking him to call a meeting at the Town Hall on Thursday, when the address to the House will be adopted and the necessary resolutions passed. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has turned round and joined the others in protesting. This makes mercantile opinion throughout India unanimous.

It was stated on Change to-day that a Chamber of Commerce is being influentially informed at Delhi. Nothing is known here as to particulars, but it is quite likely that commercial men in that part of the country are determined to let their voice too be heard collectively in the cotton duties scandal.

Great indignation is expressed, and attention is being drawn to the fact that the action of the Secretary of State transfers the executive Government from Simla to Whitehall. The natives are exercised in mind at the commentary on representative institutions afforded by the last debate in Council; they claim that the Government is practically at one with the people, and that Government here, together with public opinion, are both backed up by the Council of the Secretary of State, and that finally the whole lot are over-ridden by the mere will of Lord Kimberley. This is being talked about amongst the best of natives in a way which should rather open the eyes of men like Mr. Lee-Warner, whose doctrine is that the people care not what goes on in Council.

Amid all that is going on there is no doubt that sympathy with Lord Elgin truly exists here. His Excellency left the capital yesterday afternoon on his way to Simla, and it is rumoured among the natives to-day that he was sorry to leave Calcutta, but was hurried away by the offices reopening at Simla, and a further belief among a goodly section of them is to the effect that it is not likely he will ever come back to the presidency.

Next to the exclusion of cottons from the tariff, there is nothing in Mr. Westland's department that has led to so much thought as the huge cash balances. His very clear utterances on the subject place it beyond doubt that the intention is to let the money remain idle, and there is a variety of opinion being expressed as to the wisdom of such decision. There is no getting over the fact that a heavy charge for additional interest is being incurred in London, while all the time a considerable amount of capital lies idle in this country. To assert that there is no measure that can be adopted for turning the money to account, without necessarily defeating the object of the currency legislation, is to raise questions that can be considerably debated, nor is it clear that in the long run the State would be a loser. And again, at the time of next year's budget the same arguments may be made to apply, and the financial Member thus be made to continue living in hope that he may some day be able to dispose of the amount. More than one authority here compares Mr. Westland to the man who hid his talent in a napkin and buried it in the ground, while another who eschews comparisons says bluntly that it is criminal to decide on masterly inactivity for a period practically indefinite. On the other hand, there are many men here who have gone into the matter and who are of opinion that Mr. Westland is quite right and has positively no alternative. Another set would give their entire approval to the decision, if it was accompanied by a measure to prohibit the imports of silver; there is much to recommend this view, and no solid reason has yet been put forward by the Government for hesitating to legislate accordingly regarding the metal. There can be no manner of doubt that the trade in bars is only momentarily crippled, and that as soon as money cheapens silver will again take the place of Council Bills, the efforts of the Government to lock up their cash balances and so force the sale of the bills notwithstanding.

The Port Commissioners find themselves in a hole about kerosine oil. They in their turn have taken Counsel's opinion and have been told that the law will require to be altered to make their position justifiable. That position is that they have by law controlled the trade by making it compulsory for oil to be stored at the Budge Budge depot; they were warned for months to expect great pressure and have neglected to prepare for it. Matters will now be fought out at a meeting on Monday when they will probably decide to build sheds. The present depot charge covers landing and storing, but in some cases they now refuse to land, and in others they have landed and stored boxes in the open—an exceedingly dangerous expedient, and one which it is strongly urged is illegal. They have not even put up temporary sheds, and, so far as is known, want to stow other cases temporarily across the railway, put up sheds, and then bring them back. The present pressure is no doubt due to rivalry between American and Russian oil, but only to a small extent; the natural expansion of trade would account for nearly all pressure which has occurred as yet. A just and natural feeling of indignation is felt by merchants, because the charges at Budge Budge are heavy and the return to trade is the smallest the Port Commissioners could give, at the same time there is not a single enterprise yet attempted by the Commissioners which is anything like so profitable as the Budge Budge depot. Naturally merchants say that the Port Trust is created for the benefit of the port, and not as a gigantic and profitable speculation with a maximum of take and a minimum of give.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Kelawala, Surgn Major, Ms, I M S, off leave, from Broach.
Wilmer, Col, Bengal Survey of India, on furlough, from Khandalla.
Tandy, Surgn Col, Bengal I M S, on retirement, from Agra.
Haynes, 2nd Bo, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Dowell, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Hall Surgn Lt Col, Bengal, I M S, on leave, from Allahabad.
Baker, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Crawley, Col, Bengal, A A G, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—April 3.

Le Mesurier, Lt, Bo, 6th Cavy, on leave, to Jacobabad.

April 4.

Kelawala, Surgn, Major, Ms, I M S, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th April, 1894.

1. All arms and accoutrements in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters at once for inspection.

2. On Saturday, April the 14th, at 4-30 p.m., the Corps will assist the R A in manning the various Forts. The Parade for the same will be notified hereafter. Members are requested to keep themselves disengaged.

3. The prizes won during the past season will be distributed by General Gatacre on the 21st instant. Particulars will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th April, 1894.

1. The Company Competitions for H E the Governor's and Lt Col The Hon'ble L H Bayley's Prizes will take place at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear khaki, helmets, arms and accouterments.

Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with swords or side arms.

The Competition will be carried out under the rules already promulgated to Officers Commending Companies.

2. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is urgently requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members proceeding on leave are requested to return their arms, accoutrements and military saddlery to Head-Quarters without delay.

2. Members in possession of Carbines are requested to return the same with buckets to Head-Quarters without delay. Competitors for the "Scout Contest" will have them re-issued later.

3. Members competing in the "Scout Contest" are requested to send in their names to Lieut G W Moir. The Competition will take place on Saturday afternoon next at Bandora, if arrangements can be made. Members not taking part in this Contest are requested to return all arms, accoutrements and saddlery to Head-Quarters during the present week.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major E Baife, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, vice Major Macmullen, on leave, but to remain at Army Head Quarters.

Captain R C Onslow, 10th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as an Assist Judge Advocate-Genl, vice Major Baife, and is posted to the 5th Circle, Meerut.

Capt J M Carpendale, Assist Judge Advocate-Genl, 9th Circle, Rangoon, to officiate, as Depy Judge Advocate-General 6th Circle, Allahabad, vice Col Swinton-Skinner, on leave, and pending the return of Major Lambert from leave.

Capt R F H Anderson, 1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Offg Assist Judge Advocate-General, 4th Circle, Meean Meer, to officiate as Assist Judge Advocate-General, 7th Circle, Poona, vice Lieut-Col Sheppard, on leave.

Capt E O Owen, 5th Bo Cavy, to officiate as Assist Judge Advocate-Genl, 4th Circle, Meean Meer, vice Major Lambert, on leave.

2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieut W B James, Squadron Officer to be Adjt, vice Willoughby, promoted Squadron Commander, sub pro tem.

1st Punjab Infantry—Capt C B Brownlow, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice Howell, retired.

Capt E L Hight, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Brownlow.

6th Bengal Infantry—2nd-Lieut P H Dundas, unattached list, to be Offg Wing Officer.

2nd Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifles—Lieut A H Battye, Wing Officer, to be Adjt.

2nd Battn, 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut B Strachey, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr, vice Watson, transferred to the 1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

1st Battn Norfolk Regt—Lieut G E Bruce to be Acting Paymaster, vice Hony-Capt H A Eyre, Army Pay Dept, who has returned to England on completion of a tour of foreign service.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Hony Major J Angus, Paymaster, 3rd Battn, Rifle Bgde is directed to proceed to England, in anticipation of his promotion to the rank of Staff Paymaster.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following transfers:—

Col E Swinton Skinner, Depy Judge Advocate Genl 1st Circle, Ootacamund, to the 6th Circle, Allahabad.

Col A Chaplin, Depy Judge Advocate Genl 6th Circle, Allahabad, to the 1st Circle, Octacamund.

Major W B Wilson, Assist Judge Advocate Genl 5th Circle, Meerut, to the 8th Circle, Secunderabad.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Lieut Col the Hon'ble M Curzon Rifle Bgde, is directed to proceed from Fort William to Peshawar, to join the 3rd Battn of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut W K Tarver, 1st Battn, Cheshire Regt.

Military Works Dept—On arrival in India Lieut S C Babington, Rl Engrs, is posted to the Meerut Command.

Lieut R E Greer, R E, is transferred from the Meerut to the Baluchistan Command.

Capt E T Gastress, S C, is, on return from leave, attached to the 22nd Punjab Infy for duty.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave, to England:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut E S Cleeve, No. 5 Mountain Battery for six months, on medical certificate.

11th Hussars—Lieut M Jone for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn Royal Scots Fgsiliers—Major T D Wilson, for 324 days on private affairs.

Lieut A G B Smith, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Hony Capt and Qr Mar C Hills, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battn, Royal West Kent Regt—2nd Lieut H Isacke, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut C E, Bliss, for six months, to Ootacamund, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

1st Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles—Capt E de S Smart, for eight months, to Kashmir, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

4th Bengal Infantry—Capt J S Melville, for six months, to Kashmir, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

30th Punjab Infantry—Lieut D B Blakeway, to Ladakh on private affairs, for 191 days.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt T Capper, 1st Battn, East Lancashire Regt, to officiate as Depy Assist Adjt Genl for Instruction, Kasauli.

Col G R J Shapespear, Assist Adjt Genl, Rawal Pindi Dist, was on general leave, in Kashmir, on private affairs.

Second Lieut G T M Bridges, R A, is directed to proceed from Delhi to Kamptee, and join the 26th Field Battery, R A, to which he has been transferred.

Second Lieut E T Hale, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Jullunder, and join the 68th Field Battery, to which he has been transferred.

Second Lieut S S Browne, R A, is directed to proceed from Jhansi to Meean Meer, and join the 24th Field Battery, to which he has been transferred.

Second Lieut C J Leahy, R A, is directed to proceed from Rurki to Lucknow, and join the 2nd Field Battery, to which he has been transferred.

The leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, granted to Capt C L Hamilton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Capt P A Bainbridge, No 21 Company, Southern Div, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Staff Capt G R T Rundle, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn, Essex Regt—Lieut G A P H Warden, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned Lady Nurse has leave of absence:—Nursing Sister A Bolster, Indian Nursing Service, for four months, on medical certificate, to Poona.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Capt C G Parsons, Offg Depy Commr, Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

In the Calcutta money market the event of the past week, says a commercial correspondent, has been the unlooked-for reduction of one per cent in the Bank of Bengal minimum. The increase in the bank's cash, he adds, is distinctly due to the increase in the Treasury balances, and can in no way be traced, judging by the statement given below, to any real reduction in the trade demand, on the contrary private deposits are down and "advances" are up. Making post bills a set off; it is true that a franctional decrease in the trade demand is arrived at, but post bills are perhaps the most fitful of all monies on which to rely. Doubtless the directors had good reasons for putting the rate down to 8 per cent, but the reason must be sought for outside the published statement. It is said that the demand for Burma has died away to an appreciable extent, and this may have actuated the Board. The action of the Bank of Bombay in coming down from 8 to 7 per cent, with a cash balance reduced by 45 lakhs, is even more incomprehensible. Locally, the money market must be taken as unsettled, owing to the idiosyncracies of the regular takers of Council Bills; there is either a scramble for them or a determination to abstain from buying from the Secretary of State, and accordingly the market is plentifully supplied or starved for the time being.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE success of the Pseudonym Library has led Mr Fisher Unwin to plan a companion series, identical in shape and scope and price, and differing only in being autonymous instead of anonymous, and in appearing in red instead of in yellow. It will be called the Autonym Library, and each volume will bear a fac-simile of the writer's signature. The first volume will be by Mr. F. Marion Crawford, under the title of The Upper Berth, and others will follow at short intervals. The Pseudonym Library, as is well-known, has been one of the most successful ventures in modern publishing. Two or three reputations have been made by it—for instance, those of John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie), Lance Falconer (Miss Hawker), and Potapenko, the Russian writer. Of the books of the first mentioned, upwards of 70,000 Pseudonyms have been sold. The Autonym Library, therefore, can desire nothing better than to achieve the fate of its elder brother.

Mr. E. F. Benson's successor to Dodo is to be published by Messrs. Methuen on April 9, the title being The Rubicon. Other names which had been thought of were Eva and Lady Hayes, both referring to the heroine, and a third one, Her Lord and King. The story is, of course, one of Society, with a big S, and primarily it is a study of a woman—a woman of the overwhelming sort. As in Dodo, although the two novels run on quite different lines there is a secondary study of a good-hearted, typical young Englishman. The Rubicon is to be in two volumes, and will be about the same length as Dodo.

The long-promised work by M. G. Montbard, Among the Moors, is to appear in a few days. M. Montbard has spent much time recently exploring the highways and byways of Morocco. He has fully studied the manners and customs of the natives, the characteristics of their scenery, and the architecture of their mosques and cities. His endeavour has been to set out as brightly as possible with pen and pencil, what he has seen. He has thirty full-page pictures, and the smaller illustrations are legion. There is to be an edition de luxe in which the pictures will be printed in four colours.

A work of the greatest interest to students of music is announced by the well-known firm of Messrs. Breitkopf and Hartel. This is a reproduction in a limited edition of the contents of the important musical MS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, called, though erroneously Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book. The publishers are no doubt right in describing it as perhaps the most valuable collection in existence of the earliest works for keyed instruments in England, by a group of famous composers of the sixteenth century. The publication will be called The Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, and edited by Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland and Mr. W. Barclay Squire. Five-line staves will be substituted for the six line staves of the MS., and the pianoforte clefs will be used. The work will be issued in monthly parts at 3s., and will be completed in three years.

The proprietor of the "Westminister Gazette" announces the publication of a penny political magazine, the object of which is to show at a glance, by a combination of letterpress and pictures, the political events of the month. The title of the new venture will be "Picture Politics." A leading feature in the magazine will be cartoons and sketches of politicians by Mr. F. C. Gould.

Messrs. Putnam are to issue a work which they expect to attract some notice. The title, The Evolution of Woman, explains what it is, and the author is Eliza Burt Gamble, an American lady. It is laid down that the time has arrived for a revision of the current opinions concerning sex-capacity and the endowment of the female organisation. Then it is argued that the female organisation is in no wise inferior to that of the male. Not only that, but the theory of evolution is held to furnish much evidence showing that the female among all orders represents a higher stage of development than the male. The allegation is made against Darwin that he showed singular adroitness including certain facts of his own, proving the superiority of the female organisation.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are shortly to publish a series of nature studies by Mr. J. W. Tutt, F. E. S., who has already made some reputation in that direction. His Random Recollections of Woodland, Fen, and Hill, appeared some time ago. The title of the new book is to be Woodside, Burnside, Hillside, and Marsh, and the localities dealt with are Kent and the Highlands of Scotland. Mr. Tutt writes from the point of view of a scientific man endeavouring to popularise what are generally regarded as scientific subjects. Geology, physical geography, flowers, birds, insects are all dealt with lightly brightly, and at the same time scientifically in the course of the rambles. The book will have many pictures.

Captain G. J. Younghusband has added another to the books on Japan, and Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish it shortly. On Short Leave to Japan is the title. As one would gather from this, the book does not profess to be an authoritative work, but smply an account of a few months' of a few months' trip to Japan from India. Some stress is laid, however, on the attention which the writer as a military man devotes to the Japanese army. Captain Younghusband has already written one or two books, among them Eighteen Hundred Miles on a Burmese Tat and Frays and Forays.

Mr. F. F. Roget, Lecturer on French Literature and on Romance Philology in the University of St. Andrews, is editing for Messrs. Williams and Norgate an Hommes de Lettres series of French classics, with prefaces by eminent men of letters. This series is announced to contain works in high repute which hitherto have been either imperfectly translated or not edited at all in Britain. The first volume, now in preparation with the collaboration of Dr. Seele, of Leipzig, consists of Voltaire's Contes en Prose. The Lettres sur les Anglais, the works of Rabelais and Montaigne in their essential parts, the Thoughts of Pascal, &c., are to follow.

A new book of interest is Abbotsford, the persona relics and antipuarian treasures of Sir Walter Scott, described by the Hon. Mary Monica Maxwell Scott, of Abbotsford, and illustrated by William Gibb. (London: Adam and Charles Black.) The history of Abbotsford is familiar to most readers of Scott, and the interest of the present volume consists wholly in the series of twenty-five full page illustrations in colour, which reproduce with photographic accuracy the many articles of personal and general interest with which Scott had surrounded himself. His desk and chair, his body-clothes, his pipes, spectacles, paper-cutter and purse; Montroses sword; Claverhouse's pistol; Napoleon's pen-case; Queen Mary's seal; Rob Roy's gun, sporran, skene dhu and purse; Prince Charlie's quaigh; James VI.'s hunting-bottle; a pocket-book worked by Flora Macdonald; the door of the Heart of Midlothian—it is enough to enumerate these from among Sir Walter's treasures to show the fascination of this volume. Mere description, however, without the possibility of reproducing any of the pictures, would completely fail to do it justice.

Messrs. Cassel announce that the seventeenth thousand of Sir Robert Ball's Starland is now on sale. Mr. Gladstone, writing to the author a short time since respecting this work, remarked, "I have now finished reading your luminous and delightful Starland, and am happy to be in a sense enrolled amongst your young pupils."

Regimental periodicals are now becoming quite commonn in the Army, but Volunteer battalions have not yet adopted the idea in any numbers. The London Irish Rifles are characteristically to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by the publication of a periodical named after themselves, which is not to appear periodically, but now and then, as matter and occasion serves. It is a very creditable production, and admirable value for the sixpence it costs. It abounds in illustrations, chiefly portraits of former and present members of the corps. There are forty eight quarto pages of reading matter, a portion of which is comic, in a sense really conducing to amusement, while among the rest are some well written records of the older days of the regiment. Of course there is matter that is caviare to those outside the London Irish, but there is plenty more which is good reading for anybody, and the editors are to be congratulated on having produced such an excellent first number.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the tendency to bring fierce light upon diplomatists and foreign Sovereigns is again exemplified in an extraordinary volume by M. Abel Hermant, just out, entitled La Carriere. Ambassadors and their surroundings, Courts with their supposed intimate existence, are ingeniously described in the language to which we have been accustomed in certain spicy but rather unreliable memoirs. While the literary talent of the writer is undoubted, it becomes a matter of curiosity to know where M. Abel Hermant gathered the elements of what he himself would doubtless call a fictional study. Possibly, like Les Rois of M. Jules Lemaitre, a tendency to make romantic guesses is the germ of a clever and, above all, a saleable volume. The perspective, however, of this fanciful literature, with the back files of certain boulevard prints entering into the domain of future history, takes one's breath away.

A three-volume novel by Mr. Marion Crawford, Katherine Lauderdale, is to appear. Messrs. Macmillan are the publishers.—Mr. Nisbet Bain has made a translation of Maurus Jokai's 'Midst the Wide Carpathians, which Messrs. Chapman are to publish.—Messrs. Hutchinson are publishing a new library novel, A Woman's Whim, by Mrs. Diehl, who has written The Garden of Eden and other stories.

NOTICES.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.
Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.
Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, „
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA
JAMES WATSON & Co
OLD BLENDED CRAGGANMORE
SELECTED
GLENLIVET WHISKY
DUNDEE

Very Old Special
Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.
This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
The Distillers Company, Ltd.
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
The sweetest of all sweet odours. The original and only true Essence is ATKINSON'S. Beware of Imitations.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
When of good quality Eau de Cologne is one of the most refreshing Perfumes. ATKINSON'S ENGLISH make is universally acknowledged to be the finest.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS
Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.
Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
E. IZOD & SON,
30, Milk St., London.
Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

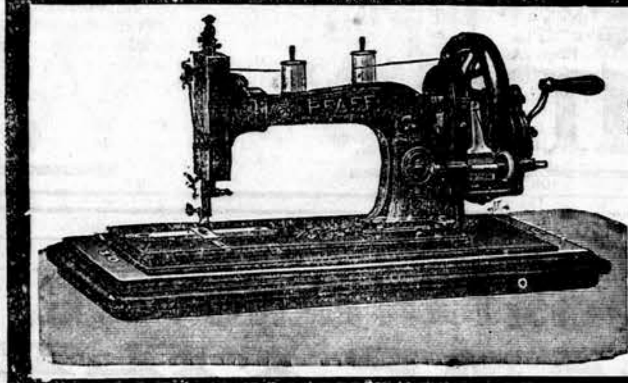
No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN & Co., at Penang.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS St-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.
CLOS St URBAIN BESSERAT
CHAMPAGNE
CLOS St URBAIN

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
Trade W Mark.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—The Late Lord Clyde.
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"Cadbury's"
PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.
"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—The Analyst.
"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—Lancet.
NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS


PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES
Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.
The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.
MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.
CONDENSED MILK
SWISS CONDENSED MILK
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH Co
ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 53ft. by 7ft. 3in.
Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour;—also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.
Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.
Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.
Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.
A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application.
W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E., Manager.
TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

Collects the 'FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.
The Patent OCTOPUS ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
BEFORE USE
OCTOPUS
AFTER USE

ELASTIC FABRICS
Trade Mark.
ASK FOR
"LION & SUN" Elastics.
BOOT WEBS.
GARTER WEBS.
BRACE WEBS.
ELASTIC BRAIDS.
ELASTIC CORDS.
SURGICAL WEBS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
LE DANSK TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
CAUTION.—The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY
JEWSBURY & BROWN,
MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
J&B

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

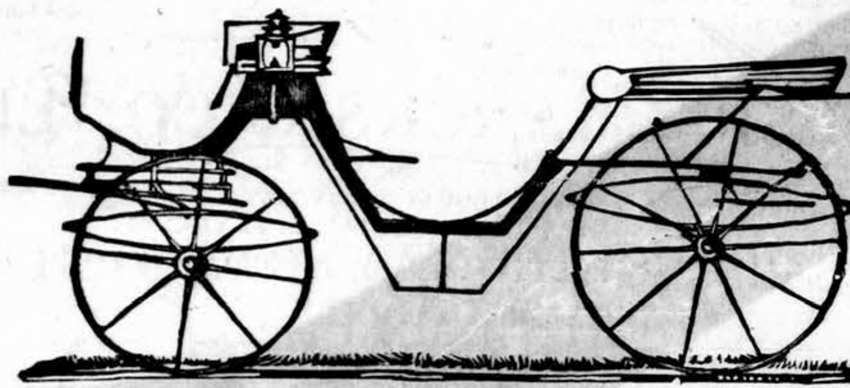
ESTABLED. **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1841.

COACH BUILDERS,

MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S



VICTORIA PHAETON.

Unsurpassed for Elegance, Lightness, and Durability

Price, Bombay.................... Rs. 1,160, nett.

Designs and Estimates of every description of Carriage forwarded on application.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

GREEN DIAMOND BASS

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest **ALE** extant.

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,

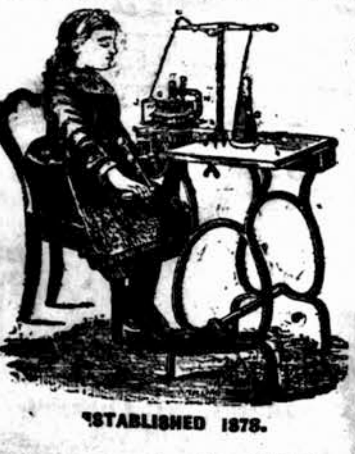
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;

AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:

Messrs, LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME



Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

ON **Automatic Knitting Machines.**

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

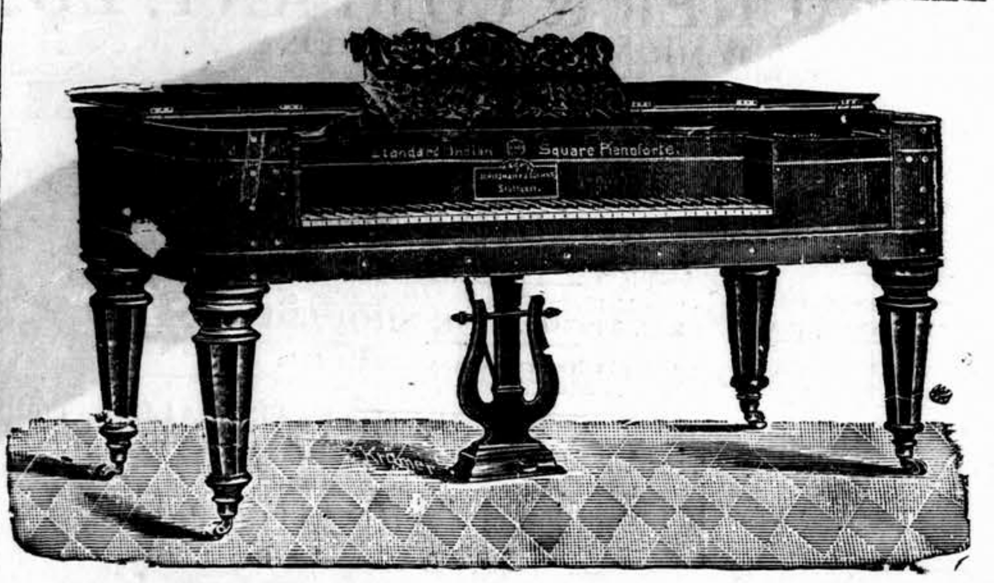
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,

87, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane No. 4 Fort.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



MANUFACTURED BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM	For 12 months.	Rs. 79 per month.
	For 24 months.	„ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

Schweitzer's **COCOATINA** The Best and Purest COCOA

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The CAMP FILTER.

NO RESIDENT IN THE MAFASIL SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

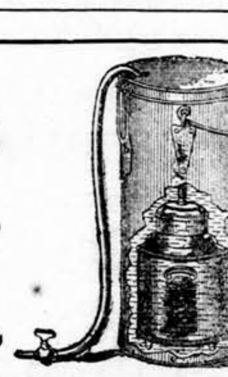
ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY, STRONG, UNBREAKABLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

Rs.30 each.

Highly recommended by Dy. Surg. Gen. WALKER, I.M.D., Gen. PROBYN CAUTLEY, and Others.

Sole Manufacturers:—THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY,

157, STRAND, [illegible]



PURES T, SAFEST, BEST. **"Vinolia" Soap.** FOR TOILET NURSERY & BATH.

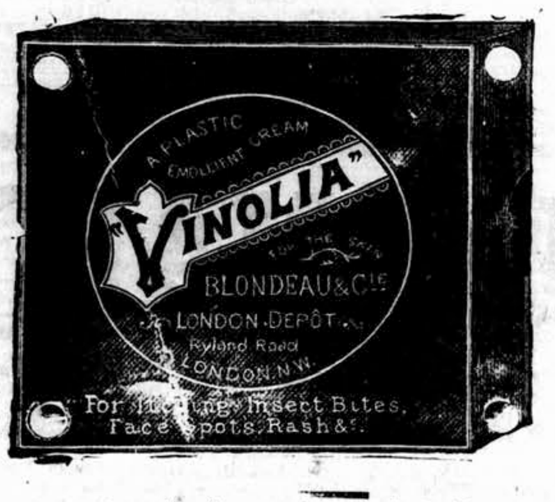
THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS,

DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

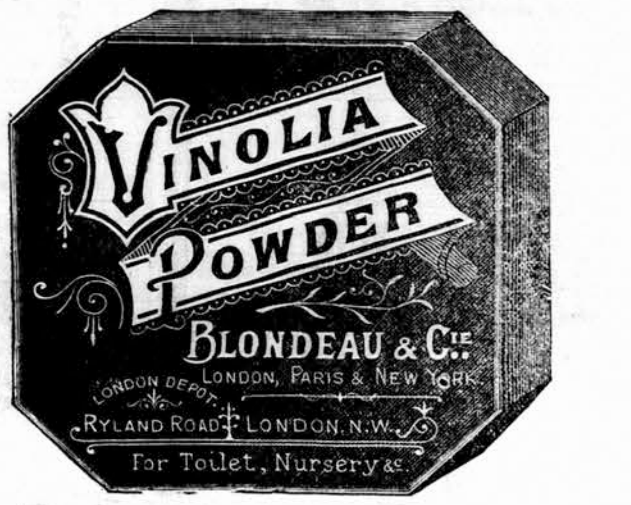
"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

in five kinds *Premier (for the Million)* 4d., Floral, Balsamic, Otto (Toilet) and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cakes



A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie
LONDON DEPÔT
Ryland Road
LONDON N.W.
For Itching, Insect Bites, Face Spots, Rash &c.

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.



"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL.

In three sizes:

In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by

JOHN CARTER,

Hairdresser, &c.,

AT THE

Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.

Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS'

(DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—

C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

TRADE MARK BIG G

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co., CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PESTONJI B. MEHTA

ARTIST

DIE SINKER RELIEF PRINTER

WOOD & METAL ENGRAVR

RUBBERSTAMP

MANUFACTURER

69-MEDOW ST., BOMBAY.

LADIES: Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

Mention this Paper.

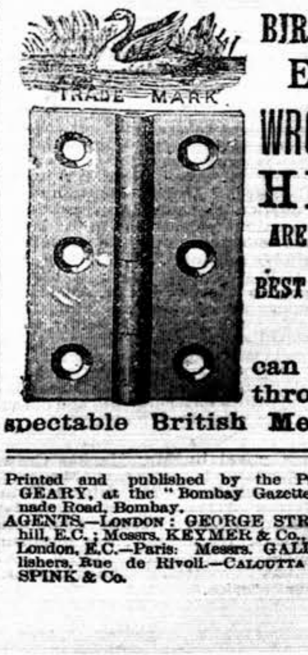
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

AT FIRST COST.

DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

---

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.